All for Greater East Asia, Makes a Greater East Asia for All

Nippon Times

Wartime Is Worktime, Fight, Fight, Fight and Win

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OVER 60,000 MEN LOST BY ENEMY IN FIGHTING IN CENTRAL CHINA AREA

Imperial Army Deals Chungking Forces Heavy Blow

BIG BOOTY SEIZED

55,000 Bodies Abandoned by Foe in Ichang and Lake Tungting Sectors

Imperial Army Units which have been operating in Central China in the districts opposite Ichang and in the area west of Tungting Lake have dealt the Chungking forces a heavy blow. Up to June 1, the enemy had abandoned approximately 55,000 bodies on the battlefields while 8,600 of their men were taken prisoner. The Imperial Forces also seized a large amount of booty, including 32,000 tons of enemy shipping.

The smashing success of the campaign is indicated from the fact that the losses on the part of the Imperial Forces in both areas totalled only 712 men killed in action.

These achievements of the Imperial Forces in operations which started on May 19 in the districts opposite Ichang and in operations which were begun early in May west of Tungting Lake were announced by the Imperial Headquarters in a communique issued at 4:30 p.m. on Wednesday, which follows:

"1. Following the battle of annihilation in the district west of Kungan, Japanese Units in the Central China area in their daring offensive operation since May 19 against the enemy's Yangtze River Defense Corps and the main force of the 10th Army Corps numbering altogether about 120,000, all entrenched in steep mountain fastnesses in the district opposite Ichang, have dealt the enemy a great blow. The war results up to June 1 since May 19 follow:

"(A) Losses done to the enemy:

Bodies abandoned	...some 18,600
War prisoners	2,678
Principal war trophies:	
Shipping: Cargo and passenger ships, including a 2,000-tonner, with a total of	16,000 tons
Guns of various kinds	50
Heavy and light machine guns	259
Rifles	2,523

"(B) Our losses:

Killed in action	237

"2. The Kiangnan (southern district of the Yangtzekiang) operation over the district extending from the west area of Tungting Lake to the area opposite Ichang, which was started early in May, has completely achieved its objective and with this all the units have resumed their original positions. The composite results of this operation known up to June 1 follow:

"(A) Losses done to the enemy:

Bodies abandoned	About 36,300
War prisoners	5,923
Principal war trophies:	
Shipping	About 16,000 tons
Guns of various kinds	90
Heavy and light machine guns	471
Rifles	4,927

"(B) Our losses:

Killed in action	475

CHIEFLY REVEALS BUDGET

Expenditures in Australia This Year To Reach £1,084,000,000

Australia's' war expenditures for this year will reach £1,084,000,000, declared Australian Treasurer J. B. Chiefly in reviewing the wartime financial policy of the Commonwealth in the Thursday edition of the British organ, Financial News, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei on Monday.

Chiefly asserted that £450,000,000 will be provided by Commonwealth bonds, £350,000,000 by taxes and the remaining amount by bank credits.

Chungking Resumes Clamor For Burma Road Reopening

Noisy Campaign Is Started With Arrival of Stilwell In London With Results of Recent Washington Conference

With Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, commander of the American air forces in India and China, in London, Chungking representatives there have begun a noisy campaign to get some effective action, according to a Domei June 1 report from Stockholm. The new Japanese operations in Hupeh Province and the recent air raid by Japanese Naval Planes on Exmouth Gulf, Australia also have jolted the enemy, the report said.

The gist of the dispatch follows:

Lieutenant-General Stilwell has flown to London with the results of the Washington conference and is discussing methods for a counter-offensive in East Asia with British and American military representatives. With that being the case, Dr. Wellington Koo, Chungking envoy to London who has returned to his post after six months in Chungking, is expected to cry of the crisis coming to Chungking and stress the necessity of retaking Burma.

The Chungking spokesman in London has already stated, "If the anti-Axis forces do not immediately begin operations to retake Burma a critical crisis will come to the Chungking regime this winter. At the present about 40 airfields in Chekiang are supposed to be still under Chungking control but no transportation contact can be made with these airfields without the protection of fighter planes. To make use of these airfields a reopening of the Burma Road is an absolute necessity."

The new Japanese operations in Hupeh Province especially have apparently jolted British political circles and in its editorial the Financial News declared, "If the Japanese Forces bring order to and develop the areas they occupy, and further if they cut off contact between Australia and the United States the anti-Axis position in the Pacific will become extremely precarious. And because Chungking's fighting power has seen a noticeable decline since the Japanese closed the Burma Road the anti-Axis' weakest link in the East Asiatic front is Chungking."

The Japanese Naval air arm's raids carried out on Exmouth Gulf on the western coast of Australia on the nights of May 27 and 29 too seem to have dealt a considerable shock to the Australians, the Times' reporter in Perth reporting, "Wyndham, Broome and Port Hedland in western Australia have already experienced Japanese bombings, but the Japanese bombings which ceased for a while after the July 30, 1942 raid on Port Hedland have begun again with the bombing of Exmouth Gulf.

"In the raid on Exmouth Gulf the Japanese seem to have used large-type bombers. If large type bombers are used Exmouth Gulf can be bombed by planes taking off from the Japanese air base at Surabaya and it is natural for Australian Defense Minister Francis Forde to have said, that western Australia is under threat of attack from the Japanese. Exmouth Gulf is very deep and is an excellent anchorage suited to all varieties of needs."

JAPANESE SMASHING FOE'S SUPPLY ROUTE

Planes Active in S. Pacific To Harass Enemy—U.S. Trying to Seize Australia

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

AT A FOREMOST BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.—The present Pacific War is a war for the destruction of supply routes. It is not a warfare of confrontation between the Japanese and American forces. It is true no hand-to-hand fighting is going on as a result of Japan's strategic deployment from Guadalcanal Island and New Guinea. As a matter of fact, it is a war where a furious aerial warfare is being staged for interception of supply routes.

Why is it that the United States is trying to hold securely such an isolated island in the Solomon Group with might and main paying immense sacrifices? The reason is quite clear. That country has the sole ambition of placing Australia under its control. The United States may say Guadalcanal is a second Hawaii and call New Guinea an iron fence surrounding Australia. Therefore, should Australia lift its head in the future, that will be the result of it becoming a vassal State of America.

In fact, Australia has been gradually falling away from Britain since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia regarding the erstwhile might of England no longer dependable. To the United States, Australia is now a valuable jewel within its grasp. To have Japan gain secure footholds at Guadalcanal and New Guinea, which form the outer defense walls of Australia, would be to render Australia defenseless.

On the other hand, if Japan allowed the United States to retain its hold on Guadalcanal and New Guinea, it is certain to make these outposts its springboard for air-raiding the Japanese Mainland. It is for this reason that the United States, despite the costly defeat after costly defeat it has suffered at the hands of the Japanese, is continuing counter-attacks on the strength of

(Continued on Page 2)

OVER HALF MILLION CASUALTIES BARED

Clement Attlee Reveals in Lower House Details of British Losses for Three Years

A grand total of 514,920 British officers and men were killed, wounded, taken prisoner, or missing since the outbreak of the European hostilities three years ago, it was disclosed by Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee in a detailed revelation in the House of Commons on Tuesday, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei which reported a telegram from London.

The details of the casualties are as follows:

Killed	92,099
Missing	226,706
Wounded	88,244
Taken prisoners	107,871
Total	514,920

The casualties are from the following places:

British Isles	
Killed	73,477
Missing	75,403
Wounded	50,163
Taken prisoners	76,801
Total	275,844
Canada	
Killed	3,142
Missing	2,058
Wounded	1,357
Taken prisoners	3,865
Total	10,422
Australia	
Killed	6,192
Missing	24,193
Wounded	15,700
Taken prisoners	3,865
Total	53,859
New Zealand	
Killed	3,219
Missing	2,860
Wounded	7,178
Taken prisoners	6,068
Total	19,325
Union of South Africa	
Killed	1,439
Missing	13,350
Wounded	3,229

(Continued on Page 2)

FIGHTING POWER OF CHIANGSTERS SEEN DECLINING

Troops Practically Use Up All War Supplies Transported Before Burma Road Taken

SITUATION IS SERIOUS

General Ho Admits Arms Dearth Critical and Resistance Slowly Waning

The present Japanese operations in the Tungting Lake area have brought out two noteworthy facts. One is that Chungking's fighting power has declined so noticeably because it has already used up all the stored up stocks of war supplies it succeeded in carrying inland before the Burma Road was completely severed by the Japanese Forces last spring. The second fact is that Chungking is now really in danger; the increasingly hysterical tone of its appeals for aid serving to show the true situation in Chungking. Thus, reveals a Shanghai report to the Mainichi on Wednesday, which follows:

Knowing that the Japanese Forces could not be prevented from closing the Burma Road in their operations in Burma last spring, Chungking at that time did all it could, together with the British, to hold back the Japanese while it worked feverishly to carry as much of the military supplies landed in Burma into the interior over to Chungking. And actually the Chungking forces did succeed in transporting a considerable amount of weapons, ammunition and other supplies before the Road was lost.

That Chungking, self-sufficient in only such things as rifles, machine-guns and trench mortars, was able to carry on without showing much loss in fighting power even after the loss of the Burma Road, the last route of aid, was due to this stored up amount of aid-Chiang commodities.

Ho Admits Shortage

But there was a limit to the stock. The aerial route from India which replaced the lost Burma Road, was occupied completely in transporting airplanes and almost no general war supplies came over that route. Such is the case. The desperate situation in Chungking with all stored stocks now gone was revealed recently by General Ho Ying-chin, Chief of Staff of Chungking's military committee, when he said, "We have been resisting already for six years. The decrease of materials worsens daily and the shortage of weapons and ammunition is critical."

Since the loss of Burma, all routes to the exterior have been cut off and no transportation is possible. Further, the production of war supplies at home too have decreased greatly," he added. That the dearth of resistance materials has brought about a decline in fighting power is a natural result.

The effects of the loss of the Burma Route have now been bared clearly. This increasing decline in fighting power was accompanied by the National Government's entry into the War of Greater East Asia and the epochal, new Japanese policy toward China, and the break-

(Continued on Page 2)

ALL COAL MINES IN EASTERN U.S. ARE PARALYZED

Confounded Secretary Ickes Wires Union Heads to Effect Compromise to End Strike

535,000 DOWN TOOLS

Only 4 Days' Coal Left for Blast Furnaces—Steel Industry Faces Serious Crisis

The number of coal miners who participated in the general strike in the eastern states of the United States has reached 535,000, states a Domei report from Buenos Aires dated June 1, relaying information from Washington.

The above number includes the 450,000 anthracite coal miners and 85,000 bituminous coal miners in the Appalachian Mountains. With the resumption of the strike, all the coal mines in the eastern states are said to have been paralyzed.

Confounded by the resumption of the miners' strike, Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, sent telegraphic messages to John Lewis, Chairman of the United Mine Workers' Union, and Chairman Horn of the Appalachian Division of the Mine Workers' Union, asking them to effect a compromise between the colliers and mine operators as early as possible.

Secretary Ickes' Telegrams

In the telegrams sent to Lewis and Horn, Secretary Ickes stated:

"Suspension of operation cannot be allowed even for one day. The coal miners and influential mine operators who are opposed to any reconciliation should hold themselves responsible for the solution of the negotiations. The strike of the members of the United Mine Workers of America means a strike against the Government, inasmuch as the mines concerned with the same miners' organization are under Government control.

"I request the Chairman of the United Mine Workers of America that he will immediately make the members of the organization return to their places of work. Whatever the cause of the failure in concluding a new contract between the miners and mine operators might have been, all those concerned are inevitably responsible for the delay in the negotiations which has made the Government's interference necessary, and the Chairman of the United Mine Workers of America is responsible for the suspension of work by colliers today."

Most Seriously Affected

In the meantime, it is reported that the sabotage of miners is most serious in the states of Pennsylvania and West Virginia. In the state of Pennsylvania, 100,000 miners of anthracite coal mines and 80,000 bitumino coal miners belonging to the nited Mine Workers of America gnored the sign for commencing work on the morning shift on June 1. In West Virginia, about 130,000 miners are said to have refused to work, while in Kentucky at least 25,000 have taken part in the strike.

Moreover, in the coal mines in the eastern part of Ohio, all workers

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Thursday, June 3, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Chungking Terrified by Japanese Advance

NIPPON SANGYO—The Imperial Forces which had achieved brilliant feats in the engagement around Lake Tungting in wiping out the enemy forces infesting the neighborhood have succeeded in securing the right of way over 177 miles of the Yangtze River between Yochow and Shasi and opened the waterway leading to Ichang. Thus the way is now clear for a major offensive on Chungking.

According to a communique of the Imperial Headquarters issued Wednesday, the Japanese units have obtained significant results in the campaign in the Kungan area west of Ichang. The mountainous area before Ichang forms the first gateway to Chungking so that it is said that Chiang Kai-shek himself directed the fortification of the position. There Sun Lien-chung one of Chiang Kai-shek's generals commands the war district which is being held by the 18th, 86th, 97th and 94th Armies and the enemy are boasting of its impregnability, the area being protected by sharp peaks and up-to-date pill box positions.

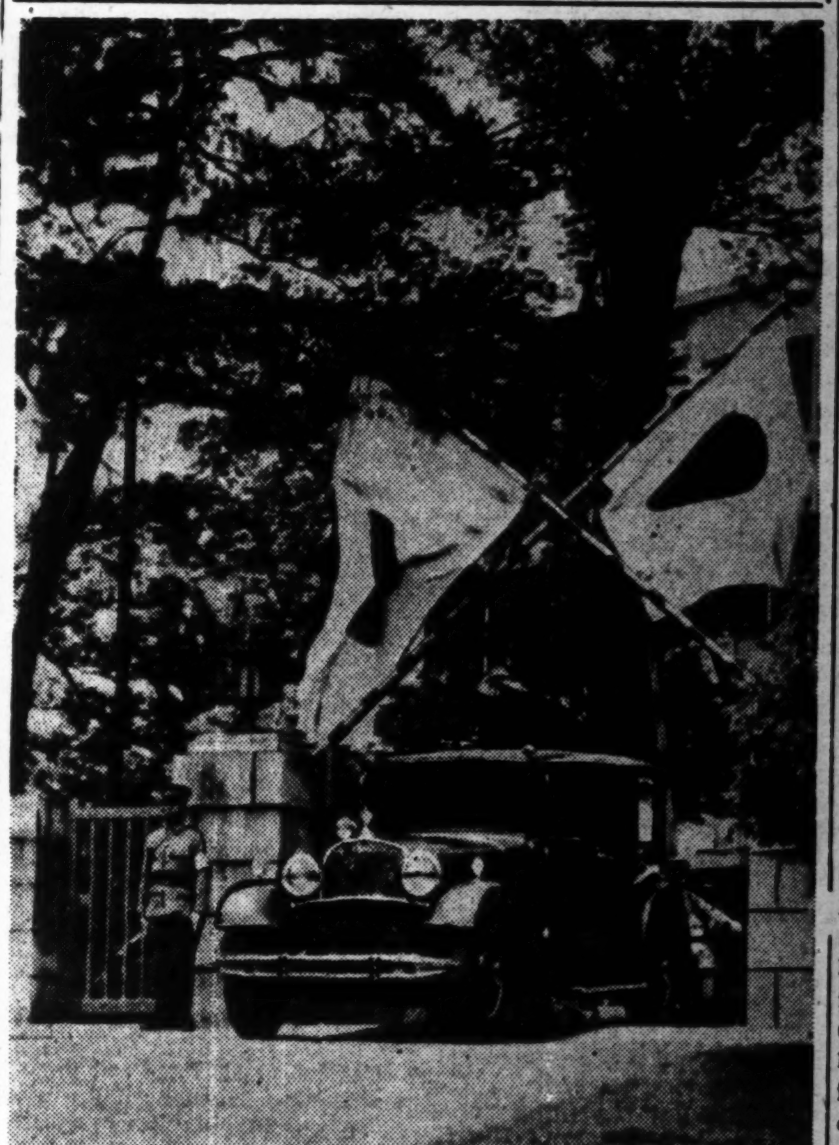
For fully two years since June, 1941, the Imperial Forces which had captured the mountain positions on the opposite shore lay confronting the enemy waiting for an opportune moment to strike. Once they went into action, they have scattered the enemy forces right and left to the consternation of Chiang Kai-shek.

The Imperial Forces that suddenly started to move on May 20, smashed the main strength of five enemy divisions near Peinyen from May 23 to 25, and scattered about 50,000 of the enemy. On May 27 they had penetrated the strongholds of Wutaishan and Hungyushan and had advanced to Hsiennuling, 18 kilometers west of Ichang, and to Shanpaichi and Tienchungshan, 18 kilometers northwest of Changyang.

(Continued on Page 2)

HIS MAJESTY ATTENDS GRADUATION CEREMONY OF NAVY STAFF COLLEGE

Naval College Honored



His Majesty the Emperor was pleased on Wednesday to honor the commencement exercises of the Naval Staff College at Kamiosaki, Shinagawa-ku. The photo shows the Imperial limousine leaving the College after the rites en route to the Navy Department of the Imperial Headquarters which His Imperial Majesty was gracious enough to visit for the first time since April, 1940.

Emperor Also Visits Navy Section of Imperial Headquarters

STUDENTS LECTURE

High Naval Officers Given Privilege to Dine With Sovereign

His Imperial Majesty the Generalissimo graciously honored the graduation ceremony of the Naval Staff College with His presence on Wednesday. Following the graduation exercises, His Imperial Majesty was pleased to visit the Navy Department of the Imperial Headquarters the same day.

Attired in naval uniform and wearing the supplementary decorations of the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum and the First Class Order of the Golden Kite, His Imperial Majesty in a limousine left the Imperial Palace at 9:50 a.m. General Shigeru Hasunuma, Chief Aide-de-Camp, was privileged to share the tonneau of the Imperial limousine. Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Grand Chamberlain Admiral Saburo Hyakutake and other high officials were in the Imperial cortege, which proceeded to the Naval Staff College at Kamiosaki, Shinagawa-ku.

Respectfully welcomed by Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada, President Admiral Koshiro Oikawa and other members of the College faculty, His Imperial Majesty went into the resting hall, where He received in audience high officers and officials of the College.

In the lecture hall, His Imperial Majesty was gracious enough to listen to lectures made by graduating students Lieutenant-Commander Shiro Yamaguchi and Lieutenant-Commander Miyozo Yokura for about 30 minutes. The two students were graduated with highest honors. His Imperial Majesty then honored the graduation ceremony of the "A" class students and engineer students with His presence.

President Oikawa declared to the graduating students that their courses at the College were over.

The Imperial gifts in the shape of swords were conferred on Lieutenant-Commander Yamaguchi and Lieutenant-Commander Koichi Shimada and those in the shape of watches were awarded to Lieutenant-Commander Yokura through an aide-de-camp.

His Imperial Majesty the Generalissimo left the College at 11:30 a.m. amid the respectful salutes of all and arrived at the Navy Ministry at 11:45 a.m. Chief of the Naval General Staff Admiral Osami Nagano and other officers of high station respectfully welcomed the August Visitor. Led by Admiral Nagano, His Imperial Majesty entered the resting hall and saw His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu. There His Imperial Majesty received in audience high officers of the Navy Ministry and Naval General Staff Office.

Both Admiral Nagano and Admiral Shimada submitted reports of their respective jurisdictions to His Imperial Majesty. His Imperial Majesty was pleased to allow about 40 high navy officers to take luncheon with Him in the building. Those who were privileged to dine with Him were Admiral Nagano, Admiral Shimada, Admiral Viscount Takayoshi Kato, Admiral Koichi Shiozawa, Admiral Oikawa and others.

His Imperial Majesty left the Navy Department of the Imperial Headquarters for the Palace at 1:45 p.m.

The last Imperial visits to the Naval Staff College and Navy Department of the Imperial Headquarters took place in April, 1940.

Stalin's Reply Delivered

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 1.—Premier Josef Stalin's reply to President Roosevelt was delivered by Joseph E. Davies, Roosevelt's special envoy to Moscow, immediately upon his arrival in the U.S. capital by plane today, according to a Washington dispatch.

WANG ENTHUSIASTIC OF HSINKING GROWTH

Central Political Council Member Impressed by Big Changes During Tour

Domei

TSINGTAO, June 2.—"It was my first trip to Manchoukuo in seven years and the rapid change the country had undergone since then greatly astounded me," declared Wan Keh-min, member of the Central Political Council of the National Government of China, who left Peking on May 5 for a tour of Manchoukuo and returned here recently after extensive conference meetings with Manchoukuoan leaders.

"Although my stay in Mukden, Fushun and Hsinking was only one week, I was greatly impressed by the rapidly developing industrial section of that city and Hsinking," he added.

"At Fushun, I visited a plant where liquid fuel was taken from coal. It was amazing. It gives me strength to think of the wonderful scientific progress made in so short a time.

"Peace and order reign everywhere and there seems to be no worry of food supply. I was especially struck by the low price policy and the smooth flow of supplies. The people seemed perfectly satisfied with the controlled economy and the distribution system. They are striving to develop their country as a granary of Greater East Asia.

"In North China, the most important problem is the supply of foodstuffs. I discussed this problem with the authorities in charge and requested every aid in solving this problem.

"On my return here, I was told that good harvest is predicted for North China this year. Manchoukuo, too, has been blessed with plenty of rainfall. A bountiful crop is anticipated."

South England Bombed

The southern coastal districts of England were bombed by the Luftwaffe on Tuesday afternoon, it was announced by the British Air Ministry, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei.

AUSTRALIA IN PLEA FOR INCREASED AID

Air Minister Drakeford Stresses Gravity of Japanese Menace; Arnold Boasts

Australian Air Minister Arthur S. Drakeford on Tuesday again made futile appeals for Anglo-American aid desperately stressing the gravity of the Japanese menace which is threatening to crush the whole of Australia at a single blow, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei on Tuesday.

The contents of Minister Drakeford's appeal that was voiced at Melbourne was in gist as follows:

"An offensive against Japan can be started only upon the completion of leak-proof encirclement. The Japanese Forces are constructing countless bases for the land, air and sea forces in the islands north of Australia, now threatening to pounce upon the Commonwealth at any moment.

"With our inadequate and insufficient means of defence, we are in no position to repulse the imminent attack of the Japanese Forces."

Lieutenant-General Henry Arnold, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Air force, in a bombastic address at the graduation exercises of the West Point Military Academy on Tuesday, boasted that the entire Axis forces are fully prepared to launch decisive and triumphant battles this year, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei which quoted a wire from Washington.

The salient points of his speech follow:

"The anti-Axis forces have already completed their preparations for the 'year of decisive battles.' During the previous month alone some 1,800 British and American transport planes have crossed the Atlantic and the Pacific, each one loaded to capacity with troops and provisions."

The Japanese and anti-Axis forces are fighting in the foothill districts of Chindwin, north of the Arakan Front, it was disclosed by the headquarters of the anti-Axis expeditionary forces in India on Tuesday, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei which relayed a wire from New Delhi.

U.S. PUBLIC STRESSES PACIFIC FRONT WAR

Dissatisfied Over Results of Washington Parley—Baldwin Hits Disunity of Anti-Axis

Dissatisfied with the results of the Washington Conference, public opinion in the United States which had been held in check while the conference was in session probably on instructions of the Government burst out into a clamor for a Pacific first policy with the end of the Conference, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei dated Tuesday.

In this connection, Hanson Baldwin, well-known commentator on strategic affairs, published a lengthy article in The New York Times on May 31 in which he pointed out that the World War had entered a stage of political strategy and ruthlessly exposed the agonies of the anti-Axis camp whose bonds are so loose that the assemblage is liable to break up at every turn.

The following is the gist of Baldwin's article:

"The World War has now reached a stage in which political factors will be more decisive than strategic. The Washington Conference, the visit to Moscow of Joseph E. Davies, President Franklin Roosevelt's special envoy, the resignation of Ambassador to Moscow Admiral William H. Standley, and the sojourn of Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek at Washington all reflect the current international situation.

"Naturally, since the outbreak of the World War and especially since the Soviet Union and the United States entered it, political factors became important but until recently the main energies of the anti-Axis camp have been directed at the war itself and political factors have not necessarily been conceived of as of predominating force.

No Plans Formed

"It has now become the vital question of the day to regulate relations among the anti-Axis nations. Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill in holding the conference have confirmed this fact. That the anti-Axis camp must hold such a conference at such a stage of the war is quite disappointing. In the light of what has happened, it is clear that the strategic plans up to the end of 1943 had not been formulated at the Casablanca Conference and that until the meeting of the Washington Conference no unified strategy had existed.

"The report that there had been dissension between the United States and British Governments as to anti-Axis strategy has been confirmed by Prime Minister Churchill's speech in Congress. What are causing even more concern are the basic reason for this difference of opinion and the unsatisfactory state of relations between Britain and Chungking and between the United States and the Soviet Union.

"For the last two years, the Soviet Union has held the key to the armed resistance of the anti-Axis camp and now it holds the political key. Yet no Soviet delegate attended the Casablanca or Washington Conference. This means that whatever decisions the two conferences may have reached could only have been provisional and could not have decided a strategy embracing the whole world.

"From a long-range point of view, Britain does not relish the idea of Europe being placed under the control of Germany; no more does it desire that it should pass under the influence of the Soviet Government. The United States, of course, has no such close contact with the European Continent as Britain but it sees as much objections to the position of Germany in Europe as Britain.

U.S., Britain Disagree

"Similarly in regard to the importance of the Chungking regime in the total scheme of world strategy, the significance of the Burma Road or the European offensive, views between the United States and British Governments are not necessarily in agreement. Consequently, the strategic arrangement said to have been made in the course of the Washington Conference is only a plan of compromise based on political considerations.

"Unless the Soviet standpoint was better understood by the United States and Britain and the Anglo-American standpoint by the Soviet Union, such arrangements could not but be provisional and incomplete.

"In the Washington Conference, it is not to be considered that the viewpoint of the United States Government was fully and firmly put across both strategically and politically or that it was fully driven home to the Soviet Union or Britain.

"In the light of a recent Gallup poll for Britain, we learn that the contribution of the United States to the war is markedly underestimated by the British. This shows how the American war efforts and the American standpoint are being misunderstood even by its ally.

Flays British, Soviets

"In the first place, the British hardly seem to realize the magnitude or seriousness of the Pacific War and they have no definite notion as to the volume of material aid that the United States is sending to Britain. Just as Ambassador Standley already pointed out, the same can be said of the Soviet Union.

"We must do our best to eliminate personal disagreement or discrepancies in policy among the leaders of the anti-Axis nations and must guard against everything that tends to give rise to such difficulties."

Meanwhile, in an article in The New York Herald Tribune, Mark Sullivan, news commentator, characterizes the Pacific War as a decisive war between the Anglo-Saxon race and the colored races.

"Senator Albert B. Chandler of Kentucky the other day pointed out the importance of a counter-offensive in the Pacific area and public opinion in the United States is decidedly in favor of that view," he declared. "To the anti-Axis camp, a collapse of the Chungking Regime would entail the gravest danger."

"The American people by now have realized how difficult it is to defeat the Japanese Forces and they are aware that the war they are fighting is a war of races and that Japan's aim is to mass together the 1,000,000,000 people of East Asia to subjugate the Anglo-Saxon race," he added.

"The Japanese race will first conquer Australia and then wipe out the United States. Senator Chandler declared that when the European war situation had reached a certain stage, the United States would have to fight Japan single-handed but Japan is still maintaining its lead in the Pacific, and on the Asiatic front there is nothing that is stopping the advance of the Japanese Forces."

Students Will Hold Rally as Prelude To Buddhist Meet

A grand rally of students will be held at 1 p.m. June 5 at the Kyoritsu Auditorium in Kanda under the sponsorship of the Greater East Asia Buddhist Students' Association with the support of the Education Ministry, as a prelude to the convention of Buddhist students of Greater East Asia which will be held on July 4 and 5 in Tokyo. At the rally, Seijun Ando, a member of the House of Representatives and chairman of the convention, Dr. Seichiro Ono, professor at Tokyo Imperial University, and Dr. Benkyo Shiio, president of Taisho University, will give lectures. Afterward the cinema "Record of Naval Battles" will be shown.

All Coal Mines In Eastern U.S. Are Paralyzed

(Continued from Page 1)

numbering 16,000 have abandoned their work.

American political circles are watching the developments of the strike with an extremely serious view. However, the representatives of the United Mine Workers are not likely to abandon their demand concerning the increase in wages.

Utilizing Past Experiences

From the experiences they had when they forced the strike on May 1, the leaders are doing everything to avoid being called unpatriotic men. They seem to be trying to launch a virtual general strike utilizing the laborers' conviction of "No contract, no work." Therefore, that Lewis has not so far ordered the miners to start the strike does not mean that he has softened in his attitude.

Meanwhile, since the Government put coal mines which had started strikes, under its control on May 1, it has made frantic efforts to uphold the national consciousness among the miners. But, against the Government's intentions, the coal miners are still of the belief that orders are issued from the headquarters of the United Mine Workers and not from Washington.

At present, blast-furnaces in various areas in the United States have reserve coal only for four days, on the average, and if the labor dispute is not solved rapidly, the steel industry of America will face a serious crisis.

Mechanics' Union Separates

Furthermore, another Washington report relayed by Domei from Buenos Aires states that the International Mechanics' Union of America which boasts a membership of 500,000 and has a strong influence on American heavy industry announced on May 28 its intention of ceding from the American Federation of Labor, thus causing another serious repercussion in the troubled industrial world of the United States.

The same organization has formed one of the influential constituents of the American Federation of Labor for the last 48 years. The present step was taken because the Carpenters' Union belonging to the American Federation of Labor has recently begun to encroach upon the sphere of the Mechanics' Union with the tacit permission of the Executive Commission of the Labor Federation. The Mechanics' Union is reported to have decided to maintain an independent stand of its own, without joining any other leading labor organizations.

ITALIANS INDIGNANT AT INHUMAN BOMBING

48 Civilians Killed, 351 Injured in Naples—Hatred for Enemy Mounts

Anti-Axis bombers on Saturday and Sunday continued their intensified raids on the European Continent especially Italy, causing many deaths by their indiscriminate bombing. In Naples, 48 persons were killed and 351 injured. These bombings of defenseless civilians are serving only to raise the fighting will of the Italian people, and the bitter hate against the enemy is mounting at an increasing tempo, a press dispatch dated May 31 from Stockholm to Domei revealed.

Sixty-three persons were killed 361 injured in the anti-Axis air raids carried out on Italy on Saturday and Sunday, according to a communique issued by the Italian High Command on Monday. During that time four-motored American bombers mass raided Naples and caused 48 dead and 51 injured. The American planes also bombed Foggia, 80 miles northeast of Naples and the island of Pantellaria.

The British raid of Sovorno on May 28 was also as indiscriminate. The British bombs hit the Santo Vincenzso Convent and killed 30 children, five nuns and numerous others. These reckless, inhuman bombings have served only to further the solidity of the Italian home front.

Pointing out that that was so, the Swedish paper, Goeteborgs-Posten, on Monday declared, "It takes no psychologist to understand the anger of the Italian people at the reckless indiscriminate bombings perpetrated by the anti-Axis forces. The blind bombings of the home front have further lifted the fighting will of the Italian people. And voices of denunciation from the whole world will arise against the indiscriminate bombing carried out by the anti-Axis forces which kill defenseless citizens and destroy priceless art treasures."

The Italian air force and ground batteries have been fighting a positive defensive battle. On Pantellaria Island alone since May 1, 57 anti-Axis planes have been shot down by ground batteries. During the one week from May 24, Italian fighter planes shot down 66 anti-Axis planes and anti-aircraft guns accounted for 76 more.

During the last few days, no bombings have been carried out on Germany but in a raid on Rennes in Brittany, France, 200 Frenchmen were killed. As a result, the French Government has decided to evacuate school children from Bordeaux.

German bombers on Saturday and Sunday knocked down 13 anti-Axis planes, including heavy bombers, over the Mediterranean. On Sunday, German bombers raided Torquay, on the southeastern coast of Britain, and bombed port facilities and military establishments from low altitude. They also shot down one Spitfire and one Tomahawk which rose to meet them. German long-range bombers on the same day moved out to the southwestern coast of Portugal, scored two direct hits on a 5,000-ton class British freighter and all returned safely.

Japanese Smashing Foe's Supply Route

(Continued from Page 1)

its productive capacity. Thus, the war has increasingly assumed the character of a war of endurance.

At this point, it would be well to ask whether there are not some Japanese who regard the war as an easy affair. Ever since the outbreak of the war, Japan's arms have swept through Hongkong, Malai, Sumatra and Java like a hurricane scattering old, dry leaves before it but if anyone thinks America is something we have seen in the "movies" he is gravely mistaken.

Recently, a certain Japanese staff officer saw a letter left by an American soldier on the South Pacific front. The American was a simple young man from a farming village and the letter was from his wife saying: "Thanks for the money. When you were leaving, you said that you would come back in five years without fail. I'll wait for you not five years but 10 years."

"What does one think of a letter like this?" said the officer. "It shows the extent of determination of the American people in regard to war efforts. The Japanese people must never for one moment take the war lightly. It is war without quarter and no mediation. Either we eat up the enemy or we shall be eaten up by the enemy.

"It is a war between nation and nation and between race and race," he declared. "Those behind the lines should move as one body with those at the front and plunge soul and body into the war. They should push on determinedly that nothing shall stop their advance until the final victory is won."

Celebes Inhabitants Fired With Zeal To Study Arts and Science in Nippon

Domei

MACASSAR, June 1.—With the propagation of the Japanese language especially since the recent announcement of the proposed selection of 10 native youths to be sent to Japan for study, the native inhabitants of Celebes are now stirred with the zeal for study in Japan to master Japanese arts and science.

This enthusiasm for study in Japan on the part of the native inhabitants is reflected in the many requests filed with a certain civil administrator during his recent tour of southern Celebes. Among these enthusiasts one Andi Mamoen, chief of the Wo Toe district, made the following imploration to the civil administrator:

"Being only 24 years of age and lacking the scholastic qualifications to become a true leader of the native inhabitants, I wish to be included among the students to be dispatched for study in Japan. Although I have already filed an application in this connection, I fear that I may not be selected owing to the limited number to be taken. Hence, won't you please do what you can on my behalf?"

The chief of Enrekag by the name of Andi Muhamed Tani, aged 32, made the following request to the civil administrator:

"My son, 12 years old, is now enrolled at the Special Public School in Macassar. As soon as he graduates from that school, I wish to send him to Japan for study. Should he fail to be selected by the government in this connection, I am determined to send him even at my own expense. Hence I wish to know if this will be permitted."

Fighting Power Of Chiangsters Seen Declining

(Continued from Page 1)

down in the reason for resistance is causing a serious unrest and awakening in Chungking.

Generals Pang Ping-hsun and Sun Tien-ying, who came over into the National Government camp during the Japanese Forces' operation in Taihang this spring, showed, by action, the way for the Chungking officers and men to follow. Since that time, Chiang Kai-shek had been doing all in his power to prevent unrest among his troops. There, suddenly began the operation of the Japanese Forces in the Tungting Lake area.

Dagger to Throat

In a huge scale move, which Chungking was incapable of expecting, the Japanese Forces advanced before Ichang, the stronghold regarded by Chungking as its first line of defense, and completed a position ready to drive into Szechwan, Chungking's home sphere. By the Taihang operations this spring, Chungking had its military position in North China wiped out and now by the new operations a danger of absolute death has been held to its throat.

The panic of the Chungking front troops and that of the Chungking leaders is intense. How critical this new Japanese move is regarded by Chungking can be seen from the fact that it has ordered the Chungking air force, which for the last three and a half years did not show itself, into action. In joint American-Chungking air force operations, American-trained Chungking pilots are being made to cover ground troops.

Pleading hysterically for American aid, Chungking is revealing how truly serious is the breakdown facing the resistance camp. It regards the new Japanese operations as operations hitherto unprecedented in scale and the foreign correspondents in Chungking all agree on the critical state of the situation. James Stewart of the Columbia Broadcasting Station on May 25 commented that the Japanese Forces "are now in a position to advance into Szechwan."

A correspondent of the Los Angeles Times, pointing out the significance of the new operations declared that first, the Japanese operations in moving up the Yangtze were begun after careful preparations and not only that but the Japanese are using a new strategy which they hitherto did not use on the Chinese battlefield. That is, the Japanese have abandoned their strategy of driving ahead caring for nothing else and have now taken the wise method of gaining complete control of a stronghold and only after that moving out toward a new objective and second, the new operations can deal a serious economic blow to Chungking for already a considerable amount of rice has fallen into Japanese hands.

Japanese Army Superior

Meanwhile, a report from Chungking declares despairingly, "The Chungking forces are, of course, superior in numbers but in equipment and ammunition they cannot be compared with the Japanese. On top of that the Japanese have superior mechanized weapons such as tanks and aircraft so it is natural that the Chungking forces are at a disadvantage."

A Chungking flier trained in America and who fought in these operations is also reported to have asserted that it was hopeless for him to fight the overwhelmingly more powerful and skilfull Japanese flyers. These reports scattered throughout the world are, of course, part of Chiang's scheme to get more aid, but they also reveal clearly Chungking's sufferings and desperate state at this present stage.

Then will American aid to Chiang be increased? Chungking had been laying much expectations on the Washington Conference and as a result of that conference Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Chief Secretary of Chungking's Defense Committee, claimed that the following agreements had been reached betwen Chungking and Anglo-Americas; first, America and Britain will extend their greatest cooperation for the reopening of the Burma Route, which will be carried out after the monsoon season, before this fall; second, after an understanding with Britain, America will extend as much Lend-Lease aid to Chungking as to Britain and the Soviets in the next period; and third, America will make complete use of the counter-offensive bases on the Chinese Continent and it will also immediately build more air bases.

Agreement number one is now impossible with the complete failure of the British forces in their attempt to move into Burma recently. Point number two is also hopeless, because it cannot be thought of that Britain, so dependent upon American aid will agree to have its share of aid lessened so that that to Chungking may be increased. Concerning point number three, as long as the Japanese Air Force in China exists, the raiding of Japan Proper will not only be difficult but almot fantastic.

Thus, Chungking rapidly hurtles to its end, and even the British admit that Chungking is clearly declining.

Galliard Leaves for F.I.C.

Dr. Henri Galliard, who has been staying in Japan inspecting various universities as an exchange professor from French Indo-China, left Fukuoka for Saigon on Wednesday morning by air, reported Domei.

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STANDLEY ANXIOUS TO QUIT ENVOY POST

Bitterly Attacks Roosevelt For Leaning More and More Toward Soviet Union

Special to the Nippon Times

ANKARA, June 1.—Bitterly attacking President Franklin Roosevelt's policy toward the Soviet Union, a policy by which the United States is becoming more and more dependent on Moscow, American Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Admiral William H. Standley, has expressed his desire to resign his post, according to reports received from Moscow.

Standley has even hinted that he had informed Roosevelt in a memorandum of his objections to the latter's policy and recalled at the same time his declaration made on March 8 in which he had blamed the Soviet Government for not sufficiently informing the Soviet public about the enormous support which the anti-Axis nations were continuously giving to the Soviets.

"However," the American Ambassador declared, "neither Moscow nor Washington had paid any attention to these declarations. Instead, the policy of the Soviet Government had not changed but has continuously been following the aim of exploiting Britain's and America's resources as far as possible in order to win victory over the Axis without giving in return political assurances regarding the post-war times."

Meanwhile, Washington in disregarding Standley's advice has continued to adopt a submissive attitude toward the Soviet Union. This attitude had been crowned by Roosevelt's recent message to Premier Josef Stalin in which he has made far-reaching concessions regarding the Soviet post-war wishes in return for a cheap propaganda trick. Seeing all this, Standley could not help expressing his objections to this indignified policy of the United States banking more and more on Moscow.

CANTON JAPANESE TO DONATE PLANES

Domei

CANTON, June 2.—Determination of 13,000 Japanese residents in Canton to crush the enemy forces is taking concrete shape as the campaign to raise funds to build "patriotic Canton planes" to be donated to the Imperial Forces got under way in full swing.

Monetary contributions from the first day of the campaign which began on the 38th Japanese Navy Day, May 27, up to today amounted to more than ¥200,000.

It is expected that the donations will reach the amount of ¥1,000,000 within this month.

Kanda Residents to Pray

About 1,800 people residing in the neighborhood of Kanda Shrine in Kanda-ku, Tokyo, will assemble at the shrine compounds early this morning and will pray for the victory of Imperial Forces. They will sing the famous song "Umiyukaba," and then proceed to the Yasukuni Shrine for worship.

Over Half Million Casualties Bared

(Continued from Page 1)

Taken prisoners	4,597
Total	22,615
India	
Killed	3,286
Missing	86,289
Wounded	9,168
Taken prisoners	3,236
Total	101,979
Other Colonies	
Killed	1,344
Missing	22,556
Wounded	1,449
Taken prisoners	5,430
Total	30,779

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

Here they furiously attacked 30,000 of the enemy comprising the enemy's main strength of the 11th, 18th, and 141st divisions of the Yangtze Defense Corps. After more than 10 night attacks they occupied Hsiennuling and following that penetrated Shihpei and Tachuchiaping and completed the annihilation of the enemy in the mountains.

It goes without saying that as a result of the area west of Ichang falling into the Imperial Forces' hands the enemy's strategical center in the 6th war zone has been dealt a tremendous blow and that that will not fail to bring about a serious disturbance in Chungking's resistance. That the Imperial Forces succeeded in driving through the enemy's center, and in crushing 120,000 of the enemy in only a week, shows again the incomparable might of the Imperial Forces.

The results of the series of operations which has been carried out by the Imperial Forces make clear two things. In the first place there is a steady deterioration in the fighting power of Chungking. In the second place, Chungking's fighting forces are rapidly losing the fighting spirit. The truth of these conclusions is attested to by the results of the present campaign west of Ichang. During the campaign, the enemy remnant troops collected near Changteh and attempted to threaten the rear of our forces. This attempt was frustrated by the action of our Army Air Force in attacking Linfeng, Shihmen, and Tzuli on May 31. The very fact of the enemy forces thinking of engaging in counter-offensive operations enables us to draw an idea as to the measure of importance Chungking attaches to the holding of the six war zone. Now that the enemy forces in the neighborhood of Ichang have been dealt with, we are in a position to make a direct attack on Chungking. This is a development which is important, as showing that the day is drawing near when Chungking will be brought to destruction.

Roatta Named Staff Chief

With the appointment of General Edio Rossi, Italian Chief-of-Staff, to the command of the Italian forces at the fighting front, General Mario Roatta was invested as new Chief-of-Staff, it was officially disclosed by the Italian War Ministry on Tuesday, according to a Domei report from Rome.

PHYSICIAN EXPLAINS NIPPON'S STRENGTH

Dr. Va Noc Anh Says Secret Lies in Patriotism and Scientific Knowledge

Domei

SAIGON, June 1.—In the opinion of Va Noc Anh, an Annamese physician who has just returned from Japan where he attended the Second East Asiatic Medical Conference as one of the representatives from French Indo-China, Japan's fighting strength lies in the happy combination of incomparable patriotic feeling and highly developed scientific knowledge.

Receiving the press in an interview, Dr. Va Noc Anh gave his impression of the recent trip to Japan briefly as follows:—

"It was indeed a pleasant surprise for me to find Japan remarkably developed in her scientific endeavors, but I was even more moved when I felt I had discovered the cause for the overwhelming victories that the Imperial Forces are scoring over the Anglo-Americans. The patriotic feeling that the Japanese people have for their fatherland is incomparable. This in itself is a power, but this power of the Japanese nation is further strengthened by her highly developed science. The happy combination goes to make the nation invincible. One may well envy the Japanese nation in this respect.

"I was also happy to have attended the Second East Asiatic Medical Conference held in Tokyo, for it afforded me an opportunity to meet not only leading scientists of Japan but men of high professional reputations of other countries of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. I sincerely hope that the acquaintances we happily made on the occasion will develop into something more so that we may all collaborate in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

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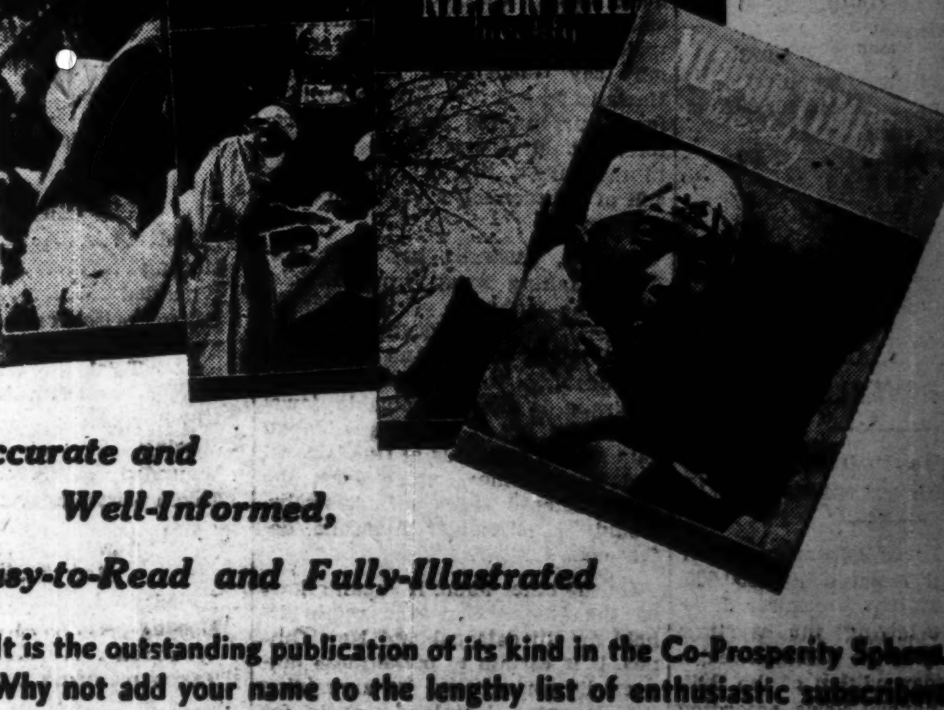

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OFFICERS CONSOLE YAMAZAKI'S FAMILY

Colonel Sugai, Major Goto Visit Members on Behalf Of Tojo, Tominaga

The bereaved family of Colonel Yasuyo Yamazaki, Commander of the garrison on Attu Island that courted death in a final charge against the enemy, in the city of Takata, Niigata Prefecture received a visit on Tuesday morning from Colonel Takemaro Sugai, chief of the administrative staff of the War Ministry.

Colonel Sugai called on behalf of Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo, and War Vice-Minister Lieutenant-General Kyoji Tominaga, in order to present condolences for Colonel Yamazaki's death. He was accompanied by Major Shiro Goto, of the Army Press Section of Imperial Headquarters.

The two officers arrived at the late Colonel's house shortly after 8 a.m. They were greeted by Mrs. Yamazaki, widow of the departed hero, who led their way into a room where an altar had just been raised to the spirit of the fallen hero.

Colonel Sugai sat before the altar and was lost in meditation for a while. Then he turned to the bereaved family who were in black and said: "I called abruptly, after I had been told by the War Vice-Minister with tears in his eyes to two officers remained with the bereaved family for two hours.

The greeting over, he produced presents in token of sympathy and articles left by the fallen hero, and gave them to Mrs. Yamazaki. The two officers remained with the bereaved family for two hours.

Colonel Sugai returned to Tokyo at once on the train that left Takata at 11:30 a.m. Major Goto remained to give an address on the heroic death of the Attu garrison at the Omachi National School later in the day.

After her callers from Tokyo had left, Mrs. Yamazaki told to the reporter of the Asahi who had called that among the things the visitors had brought with them for presentation to her was the last letter her husband had sent to the War Vice-Minister from Attu Island. She said that she had a wish to have her husband's last communication to the War Vice-Minister treasured by her.

TOKYO KYOJIN HEADING FOR PRO CHAMPIONSHIP

Official Summer Season to Get Under Way in Two Weeks

The mighty Tokyo Kyojin are again off to a flying start. Driving for their sixth straight championship of the Nippon Professional Baseball League, the local nine finished the spring season at the head of the pack.

Defeating Hankyu, 2 to 0, Wednesday, the Kyojins took the first leg for the pennant a full game ahead of the Asahi. In 28 games the Kyojin have won 17, lost 9 and tied in 2 games for a percentage of .654.

The official summer season will get under way in two weeks. In the meantime the nines will engage in tournaments to be held in several cities.

The Asahi nine finished a close runner-up with a season average of .607. Nagoya and Hanshin took third and fourth, respectively, while Yamato and Nankai tied for fifth spot. Hankyu and Seitetsu brought up the rear.

In the individual batting race, outfielder Go of the Kyojin tops the swatsmen with an average of .314. Go has connected for 32 hits in 102 times at bat. He has also batted in 41 tallies for his team. The only other batter with a .300 average is the fleet-footed Hankyu outfielder, Yamada, who is batting .307.

Spring Season Standings

	Games	Won	Lost	Tied	Pct.
Kyojin	28	17	9	2	.654
Asahi	28	17	11	0	.607
Nagoya	28	15	11	2	.577
Hanshin	28	15	12	1	.556
Yamato	28	12	15	1	.444
Nankai	28	12	15	1	.444
Hankyu	28	11	17	0	.393
Seitetsu	28	8	17	3	.320

Individual Batting Averages

	G.	AB.	H.	RBI.	Pct.
Go, Kyojin	28	102	32	41	.314
Yamada, Hankyu	28	88	27	32	.307
Adahara, Asahi	28	97	26	34	.268
Yoshida, Nagoya	28	99	26	42	.265
Horiie, Nankai	26	85	22	26	.259
Tamaoki, Hanshin	26	82	21	26	.256
Sesabo, Nankai	27	81	20	23	.247
Iwamoto, Nagoya	27	105	25	27	.238
Shimoosha, Hanshin	28	89	21	32	.236
Ohtsuka, Yamato	27	95	22	25	.232

'Death Hole' in Atlantic

GENEVA.—The middle section of the Atlantic is called a "death hole" by the Tribune de Lausanne which points out that even the Allies themselves admit that their air patrols are unable to protect the Allied convoys in that part of the ocean.

BUILDERS of Modern Japanese Navy

(VI)

Fleet-Admiral Goro Ijuin

To Fleet-Admiral Baron Goro Ijuin goes the fame for two outstanding reasons. He was an able tactician and in that capacity he advanced many creditable plans at Imperial Headquarters; he is equally well-known for his inventive genius, responsible for many useful naval arms. Though many were the naval officers who made great contributions at his time, yet there was almost none who combined these two qualities in one and the same person. Thus is seen how singularly great was his makeup. This was indeed attributable to the hard training he had gone through while still a young officer.

Goro Ijuin was born in September, 1852, at Kagoshima, the town which gave to the nation many notable men in those days, and entered the Naval Academy in 1872. While still in school he was called to join the Formosa expedition and to participate in the Saigo uprising in 1877. Returning to school after these campaigns he graduated from it in 1879.

Owing to his marked ability he was selected to go to England in 1882, where he studied navigation and gunnery. Besides, he had the chance to go over to Germany where he acquired knowledge of torpedo technique. Returning to England again he further pursued courses in navigation and torpedo technique at the Greenwich Naval Academy.

Went Back to England

Though once he came back home, his ambition persuaded him to go back to England. This time he was enrolled at the British Naval College. Just at this time our two warships, Takachiho and Naniwa, which Japan had ordered from England, were in the course of construction, and Ijuin was ordered to supervise the work. He came home in 1885. In this way he had acquired the newest knowledge on naval warfare as a technician, and in addition his genius as a strategist was cultivated during this time.

After his return from Europe he saw his first service as a naval tactician. He displayed his ability, by applying his newly acquired knowledge, as a member of the Navy Bureau at the General Staff Office (the time was before the Naval General Staff became independent and when there were the Army Bureau and Navy Bureau at the General Staff Headquarters). He acted at the same time as a member of the Arms Council and helped in the compilation of naval technical terms. In 1889 he became the commander of the warship Chiyoda. This was about the first time he saw service on the sea. Next he was made a staff member of the standing squadron. These offices were all that he had held on the sea before he became the commander-in-chief, in which capacity he remained from there on.

Served in Sino-Japanese War

However, during the Sino-Japanese War, while a captain he served as the acting chief of the second department in the Naval General Staff. From this job he graduated to serve on the Naval General Staff at the Imperial Headquarters. Thus it would have been possible for Ijuin to stay at Hiroshima where the Imperial Headquarters was located had it not been for a sudden turn of events which made him to join in the battle of the Yellow Sea.

It was because the campaign plan adopted by the then Commander-in-Chief Vice-Admiral Yusuke Ito ran counter to that of the Imperial Headquarters, Vice-Admiral Sukenori Kabayama accompanied by Ijuin as a staff member proceeded to the front on board the Saikyo Maru for a discussion with Ito, thus coming to join in the Yellow Sea battle. These emissaries, however, had a very close call from the enemy's fire because the ship they were on was a mere dotage of a merchantman; but luck was with them as they got out of it unscathed.

Next Ijuin was seen during the Russo-Japanese War, assisting the Chief of the Naval General Staff Ito at the Imperial Headquarters as the Assistant Chief, and getting much credit for what he did.

Returns to General Staff

It happened, however, that before Ijuin was appointed to this post he had been assigned to sea after a long interval as the commander-in-chief of the standing squadron. But about September, 1903, when Russo-Japanese relations became strained, he gave up this position to Rear-Admiral Shigeto Dewa, and himself returned to his old job at the General Staff Headquarters.

It developed as the war eventually broke out with his successor Dewa actually joining it that for Ijuin it would have meant a change of his service from that on the sea to a land job. It would have looked rather unmanly for a fighting man to switch jobs that way, but it proved that he was the more needed on land at that time.

The fact that on this job at the Naval General Staff, Ijuin's chief Ito, a rather old man and so large-minded, let him take charge of everything in the office made it possible for him to display his full ability. And it was said that the smooth working of the war council was particularly enhanced from the fact that the then Navy Minister Gonnohyoe Yamamoto, his senior officer, entertained a sympathetic regard toward him because they both hailed from the same town of Kagoshima.

Awarded High Decoration

So for this meritorious work at the Supreme War Council Ijuin was decorated with the First Class Order of the Golden Kite. It was the highest honor, the same as granted to those distinguished admirals who had actually fought battles at the risk of their lives, such as Admirals Heihachiro Togo, Hikonojo Kamimura, and Shichiro Kataoka. Besides he was promoted to the rank of Baron. This sort of conferment of honors was really unprecedented, only showing how valuable his services were as a tactician.

In addition to his being an able strategist he was also well known for his inventions. His invention of the percussion fuse was one of his notable contributions. This fuse being attached to the head of a projectile was to fix the time for ignition leading to explosion. It was virtually the life of a shell.

The time he started on this invention was along 1891-2 shortly after his return from Europe where he had studied gunnery, when he noticed those ineffective fuses used by the Navy. Taking time from his busy life he worked on his invention which he completed in 1900. He named it "Ijuin Fuse." It was really very rare for a man of military stratagem to succeed in technical invention, and at that this fuse was technically perfect. In practicability it was jointly used with the Shimose powder in the Russo-Japanese War, and was crowned with marked success. For this invention Ijuin was especially decorated with a distinguished medal.

His Other Contributions

Besides this, many were the contributions he made toward the improvement of naval weapons which were credited to his inventive genius. As evidenced from records, it was along 1906 following the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War that he was appointed the Chief of the Naval Fleet Administration, and with it he devoted his time to the repair and reclamation of those ships damaged in the war. Next he was made the Commander-in-Chief of the Second Squadron. And on the occasion of the International Naval Commemoration Jubilee held by the United States, he was dispatched as the Commander-in-Chief of the Envoy Squadron composed of the Tsukuba and Chitose to participate in the celebration. On his return home he visited Europe where, while he worked for the advancement of international goodwill, he was welcomed as a victorious admiral.

In 1908 he was promoted Commander-in-Chief of the First Squadron. It was already from this time that Ijuin started to enforce most stringent rules for the discipline and training of his subordinates. We must envision that behind this hard drill there was a motif.

Foresaw U. S. Menace

He could not overlook the fact that the United States was rising to menace us as an imaginary foe. Our Navy needed to prepare for this just as our Army was preparing for a second Russo-Japanese War, considering the first one, of which peace had been just concluded, was nothing but a temporary truce. Thus we can see the cause of the current Japanese-American war traceable to that time far back, when nobody but Admiral Ijuin could foresee it coming.

Next he was further advanced to the Chief of the Naval General Staff in February, 1909. In December of the following year he was made full admiral. After assigning his office to Admiral Hayao Shimamura in 1914 he became a supreme war councillor. In May, 1917, when he was 65, he was made the Fleet-Admiral, the highest honor a Navy man could aspire for.

FOOD SELF-SUPPLY IN P.I. IS SEEN NEAR

Islands' Needs Can Be Fully Met by Local Production, Japanese Official Says

With last year's rice crop in the Philippines having met 97 per cent of the requirements of the islands, complete self-sufficiency in rice is expected to be realized this year, declared Michizo Yamagoe, Chief of the Department of Industry of the Philippine Military Administration, who arrived at Fukuoka from Manila on Tuesday on his way to Tokyo, reports Domei.

Mr. Yamagoe's statement follows:

"Agriculture being the key industry of the Philippines, a movement for the increased production of foodstuffs with the view to attaining self-sufficiency was launched in May, last year, following the fall of Corregidor. On Luzon Island, the chief agricultural section of the islands, rice was planted at every available rice field and very satisfactory yields were realized.

Taiwan Rice Grown

"At the same time Taiwan rice was raised on an experimental basis, from which a yield thrice as much as that of the indigenous variety was obtained. Inasmuch as the rice crop last year met 97 per cent of the total rice consumption on the islands, complete self-sufficiency is expected to be realized this year.

"As for cotton, quite satisfactory results were achieved last year under the guidance of the Military Administration. Now that the feasibility of growing cotton on the islands has been assured, cotton will be raised on a large scale this year.

"Satisfactory progress is being made also in the production of manila hemp, copra and sugar. In view of the increasing importance of cane sugar as a raw material for alcohol and other industrial products rather than just a foodstuff, further stress will be laid on the increased production of sugar cane.

"Inasmuch as the people of the Philippines fully appreciate the significance of the movement for achieving self-sufficiency in foodstuffs by exerting their wholehearted cooperation, the solution of the food problem on the islands is not a difficult matter."

'Chimaki', Yamamoto's Favorite Dainty, Offered Before Altar by Hero's Sister

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

The late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto's elder sister Mrs. Kazuko Takahashi, who had been offering her prayers to the departed spirit of her gallant brother alone in Nagaoka City, bowed low before the ashes of the Fleet-Admiral at the Navy Club when she paid a visit there on Tuesday. The 78-year-old sister of the Fleet-Admiral, supporting herself by an umbrella on account of the lameness of her right leg, had made the trip to Tokyo at the persuasion of the Funeral Committee.

The humble figure of the Fleet-Admiral's sister advanced slowly toward the altar and the white haired head drooped low in silent prayer. Of all the many thousands of worshippers that thronged the Navy Club to offer their respects to the heroic spirit of the departed Fleet-Admiral. Perhaps the Fleet-Admiral's ashes awaited most expectantly the arrival of this mourner from far off Echigo.

Mrs. Takahashi, accompanied by Eiichi Tanmachi, an old friend of the Fleet-Admiral, Tomi Kawagoe, her cousin, and Kuni Ueki, had boarded the 6 a.m. train on Tuesday in Nagaoka. Among the two or three small bundles placed on the rack in the train, there was a package containing "chimaki," a favorite delicassy of the Fleet-Admiral. Mrs. Takahashi had stayed up till late the night before to make these "chimaki" to offer at the altar of her brother, saying, "Isoroku used to like them."

Arriving at Uyeno Station at 1:19 p.m., Mrs. Takahashi was immediately taken to the Navy Club. Words choked in her throat and in silence more impressive than words she gazed into the faces of her brother's wife, his sons and daughters.

Then entering the room where the ashes of the Fleet-Admiral were peacefully reposing, Mrs. Takahashi in spite of her painful leg sat squarely before the altar. The eyes that were slowly raised to the replica of her brother were misty with tears. Hands were firmly clasped in silent prayer. The offering of "chimaki" was placed before the altar side by side with the other offerings brought from the Fleet-Admiral's native district.

British Bomber Smashed

A Wellington bomber of the Royal Air Force was completely destroyed in the jungle in the vicinity of the Indo-Burmese border as the result of a forced landing which was necessitated by engine trouble, according to an Istanbul dispatch to Domei on Sunday in relaying a report from New Delhi.

Doihara Is Appointed Guard of Honor Head For State Funeral

General Kenji Doihara, Commander-in-Chief of the Eastern Defense Army, under date of May 29 was appointed Commander of the Army and Navy Guards of Honor to attend the State Funeral for the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto on June 5, it was officially announced on Wednesday. The announcement also revealed the appointment of Major-General Eiichi Tatsumi, Chief of Staff of the Eastern Defense Army, as Chief of Staff of the Army and Navy Guards of Honor for the same occasion. The Navy section of the guards, it was further announced, will be under the direct command of Captain Shigeji Takayama.

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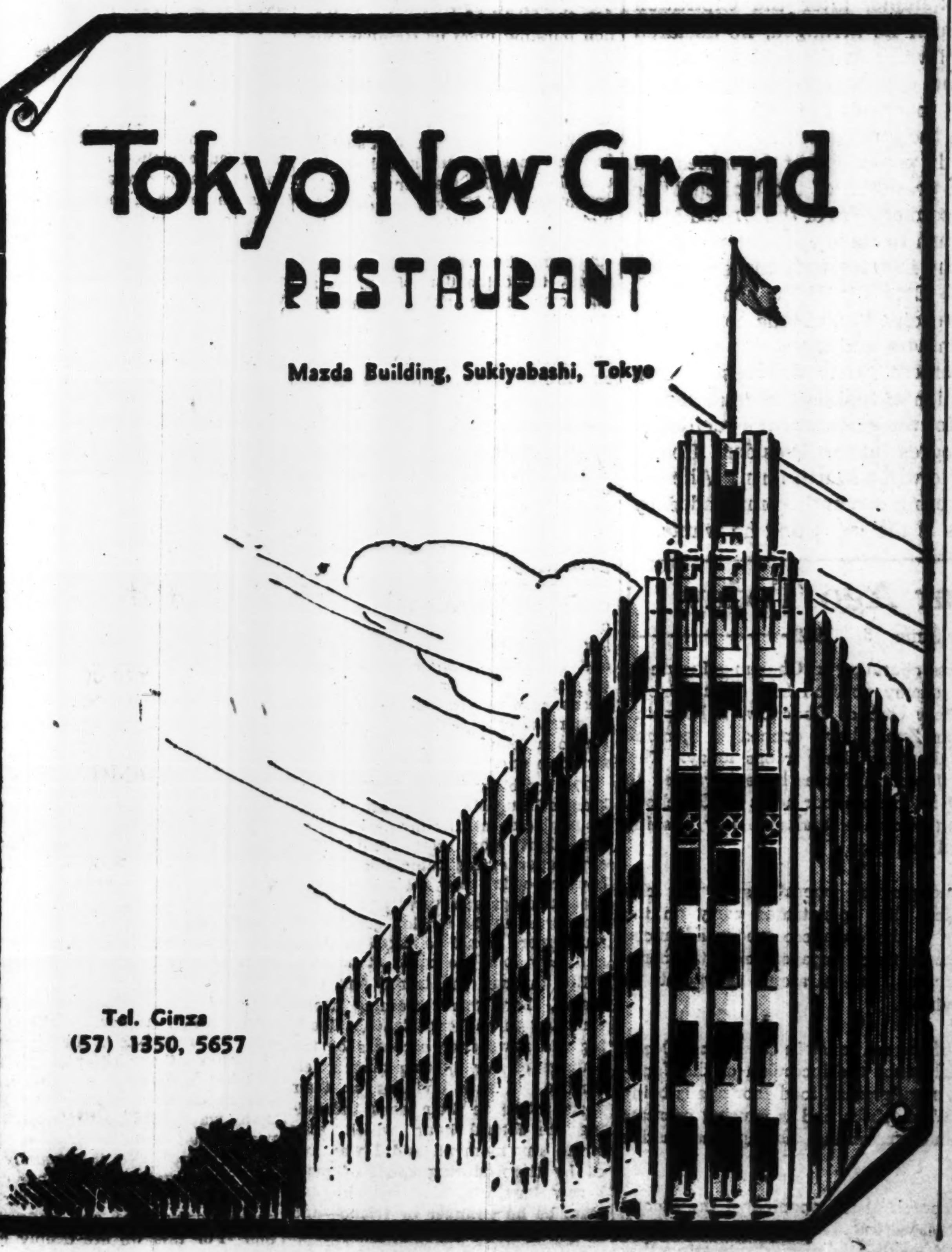

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1943

Mr. Welles' Hypocrisy

One of the news items most widely played up in the United States this week was the speech delivered by Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, at the commencement exercises of the North Caroline College for Negroes. On that occasion, the stately Mr. Welles reached his full height as an orator, soared to the topmost peak of hypocritical rhetorical eloquence.

Declared the irrepressible Mr. Welles: "You who are graduating today will in one form or another now enter the service of our country. You will enter that service at a moment when the United States is engaged in the greatest struggle of its history—the struggle to preserve the liberty and independence of the American people and to battle to make it forever certain that freedom-loving and peace-loving peoples like ourselves can in the world of the future live in happiness and safety." And so on ad nauseum.

The reason why the fastidious Mr. Welles "condescended" to speak before a group of Negro collegians is obvious. The United States needs every available man to stem the tragic tide of defeat, and to get these men its mealy-mouthed propagandists are willing to make every effort, even to the point of appealing to the suppressed minorities that have never received a fair deal, never found happiness, and never will as far as the United States is concerned. These Negro youths are supposedly not good enough for American society, are not able to get positions of any importance in the American business world, are supposedly only fit for the most menial and degrading of work, but as cannon-fodder for the American war-machine they are welcomed with open arms. The very fact that Mr. Welles spoke at a college where all of the students are Negroes is a graphic indictment of the hard intolerance which makes it uncomfortable for Negroes to attend schools where the attendance is largely made up of Anglo-Saxon youths.

The high-sounding phrases so smoothly delivered by the Undersecretary of State were an insult to the intelligence of the audience to which he spoke. There may have been a few who were lulled into a stupid, unthinking stupor by the liquid flow of Mr. Welles' words, but the great majority of the young Negroes who heard him directly or who later read his sugared words in the papers must have been nauseated. For where and when in American history have the Negroes ever found happiness and safety? What have they to remember but rank discrimination, Jim Crow cars, lynchings, scorn and abuse? Throughout the South, the wretchedness of the Negroes testifies to the consistent injustice that has been dealt them. In the great cities, the Negroes live in carefully segregated districts, in squalor and in filth, barred from the "better" residential sections. And even the few Negroes who have succeeded by sheer force of genius to push their way up through to the upper rungs of their fields of work have met stupid rebuffs, heart-breaking difficulties, prejudice from the so-called "pillars" of American society. Slashing viciously at the rights and happiness of the great majority of the Negroes in America are those super-patriotic Americans so well typified by the Ku Klux Klan; standing before the paths of the Negroes in the upper brackets are the smug snobs so well exemplified by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The pompous phrases of Mr. Welles will not solve the fundamental problems facing the Negroes of America. No words can wipe out the sting of oppression; no promises can ensure a brighter future for that unfortunate minority.

The pathetic object lesson presented by the plight of the Negroes in America should constitute a warning to the other minorities throughout the world who are constantly being bombarded with the sugar-coated pills of American propaganda. Here is concrete evidence that the United States cannot be trusted to give justice to others. If America cannot give happiness to a minority group which has lived for many decades in that country, how can it be expected to provide a happier life for those foreign to it? Indeed, the only words that Mr. Welles spoke with any degree of sincerity in his address were when he said: "....There could be nothing more perilous than to underestimate the strength remaining to our adversaries; nor to believe that we have not still before us many desperately sad and anxious days...."

Lewis Defies Government

In spite of President Roosevelt's hints to take firm action against anyone obstructing America's war production and in spite of scathing criticism from the press, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, has stood by his guns and approximately 500,000 miners on Tuesday morning remained away from the mines which since May 18 have been operated by the government. Midnight Monday saw the expiration of the twice extended truce between the operators and the workers which kept the pits vital to the country's war efforts operating despite deadlocked wage negotiations.

Lewis, it seems, put one over on the government by having the miners stay away from the mines without a specific order from him after the expiration of the truce. What the miners did was to follow his recent injunction not to "trespass" on mine property in the absence of a contract. The significance of this is at once seen when it is considered that any direct order by Lewis to the miners to stay away from the pits might possibly be construed as treason. This would have left him open to drastic government action.

The threat however to call a general strike of the more than 500,000 coal miners is just as ominous as it has been during the past several weeks. The general opinion in the United States is that the strike this time would enter into the worst stage unless a speedy agreement is reached between the operators and miners. It is also feared that the strike may spread to other industries in the United States, thereby forcing all American war industries to cease operation.

Lewis and his colleagues agreed to continue negotiations with the operators on Tuesday but it is clearly evident that they are adamant as ever in scoring a complete victory in their demands since March for a two dollar daily wage increase. The miners already have won two concessions—operation of the mines on a six day week with rate and half pay on the sixth day and portal to portal pay which involves payment while the miners are underground en route to their work—but any temporary settlement in the present negotiations seems unlikely unless the miners get further concessions.

The government's policy of vacillation with regard to Lewis and the mine workers must be disgusting to a large section of the American public. Ickes, himself, has been resorting to a double-faced policy of threats and cajolery in his dealings with Lewis. On Tuesday, for example, after the expiration of the truce which he arranged, he declared that stoppage of work in the coal mines "for so much as one day is inexcusable.....the failure of union members to work constitutes a strike against the government of the United States which is in possession of the mines and I call upon the president of the United Mine Workers to cause members of the United Mine Workers to return to their wartime posts immediately." But in telegrams the same day to Lewis and to Ezra van Horn, chairman of the Appalachian joint bituminous conference, he urged the miners and operators to reach a speedy agreement "that will assure continuous production of coal on a normal basis."

The reason for the government's vacillation is to a large degree due to President Roosevelt's ambition to win a fourth term. Alienating the large voting strength commanded by the coal miners is the last thing he wants.

A Year Ago Today

June 3, 1942

Japanese Forces operating in Chekiang Province, having taken an enemy position in a mountainous sector 15 kilometers east of Chuchow, a keypoint in the Third War Zone, have opened a general offensive against the Chungking troops today. The vanguard of the Japanese Forces have advanced to a point about 10 kilometers northeast of Chuchow, western Chekiang Province, and are now pushing their way toward the city.

* * *

Completing mopping-up operations in the city of Tsungfa which they penetrated early on the morning of June 1, the Japanese troops advanced to Tanao-ting after a fierce engagement with enemy troops and occupied the strategic keypoint in Kwangtung Province.

* * *

With control of the sea lanes in the Indian Ocean lost by the British since the incursion of the Japanese Navy there, a widespread food shortage is being felt throughout West Africa and is causing extreme dissatisfaction and grumbling among the native inhabitants.

* * *

In a stirring speech at the opening of the second liberty loan in Melbourne, Prime Minister John Curtin appealed for people's support, stressing that the funds are essential in order to carry on war efforts.

WAR AWAKENS FILIPINO WOMEN TO NOBLE SPIRIT GUIDING ASIA

People in P.I. Now Have Richer Faith in Life-Giving Soil, Discover New Sense of Values

By MARIA LUNA LOPEZ
(From the Philippines Review)

Out of a clear blue sky, one might say, the war came. For despite the feverish activity of the last weeks immediately preceding the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, notwithstanding the screaming headlines in the newspapers that presaged the coming struggle, and even as people discussed evacuation and rationing projects and took part in air-raid drills and first-aid classes, the lethargy was there. We had enjoyed security for so long, it was difficult to awaken the senses to a realization of the impending conflict. People clung to the wishful thought that the Philippines might be spared the terrific ordeal of war, that the dark shadow of the universal conflict might never fall upon our shores.

Although we had returned from a hasty round-the-world trip in early August of 1939, barely a month before the outbreak of war in Europe, I shared this persistent hope of our deliverance from war. In the latter part of June we were in London. We sat up many hours in our pension in Bloomsbury quietly discussing with our hosts the possibilities of war, remarking humorously on the funny-looking backyard air-raid shelters that were then being used as chicken coops for lack of more suitable employment. We heard speakers harangue the crowds at Hyde Park pointing to the menace of war and suggesting remedies or palliatives. We witnessed a National Service Rally, impressive with the glint of bayonets and the click of boots, but even these failed to bring home their message.

Excavated for Shelters

Afterwards, in Paris, we saw the historic public parks and gardens being excavated for air-raid shelters, and the priceless stained glass windows of the cathedrals being dismantled carefully piece by piece to save them from possible destruction. We learned to speak of war as the Parisians and Londoners did, recognizing its inevitability, yet feeling in our hearts a sense of security that immured the mind against thoughts of conflict and disaster. Long afterwards, reading the newspaper reports of the war in Europe, we often wondered what must have become of our faraway acquaintances. Little did we realize how soon war would strike here too.

At about this time, the Philippine Association of Women Writers was putting the finishing touches to a magazine containing intelligent direction and preparing the people for the emergency. That magazine never came out. The first bombs had fallen before the proofs were ready; the original manuscripts have long since been sold as wrapping paper by the kilo. Swift and sudden the war had come, the realization bursting upon us simultaneously with the exploding bombs. There was fear, terror, confusion.

I shall never forget the first days of war in Manila. The thought of war in our midst was at first staggering and incongruous, somehow still unreal. But the frequent air raids on military objectives by day and night, the complete darkness that enveloped the blacked out city after sundown, the wail of the air-raid sirens, the detonation of the bursting bombs, the crack of solitary pistols and rifles, the heavy clatter of troop-crammed buses, armored trucks and tanks, the clangor of ambulances and fire engines—these were real.

Stood Up Gallantly

But Manila, brave and free-hearted Manila, stood up gallantly. There was work to be done at each stroke of the clock, and the people soon learned to utilize the few hours of comparative safety to attend to the needs of living. At once the pretense and the frivolity were shed off; life was stripped to the essentials. Overnight we developed a new sense of values, unbalanced at first, having swung heavily to the opposite end, but only in order that in time we may gain a saner perspective. Accustomed to ease and leisure, lost in a maze of superficiality, the people soon found the rude jolt an instructive one.

The bombings grew more frequent. Flames lit up Manila's skyline in various places, making the darkness of the night more eerie still. The newspaper extras came out by the hour reporting new raids and Japanese landings at several points. We wondered, as the tension grew, how much more would be asked to stand and how long we could stand it.

But through the terror and confusion, there was something heartwarming in the experience. Reading the newspaper accounts of the courage of our fighting men, I felt thrilled. I saw civilians at their posts, intent on their tasks, unheading the fateful hour which may strike any moment, and I was awed by the enduring spirit of man. I saw barriers fall—man helping man, be he stranger or friend—and as I witnessed the nation's resources being geared to the task of defense, my own petty fears dwindled away. The courage and devotion of the rest somehow infected me. If I might do no more than stand by and accomplish little things for those who do the deeds, I thought, I should be happy.

Always Work to Do

But even that was not permitted me. First, there was home to be given up, then my family had to break up. Anguished and alone, I had to go through months of anxious fear and terrible uncertainty. But there was always work to be done, and this was something to hold on to, an anchor to the soul.

Even this had its end. As I sit here now in the relative comfort and peace of my reunited family, the terror passes away like a mist. A new vision of hope has superseded the many unhappy memories. I look out into the crowded streets gay with life and laughter once again, and I feel a deep gladness for Manila. Aside from a few radical changes in appearance and outlook, Manila seems to have fully awakened from her night of terror. One forgets, as it were, that the war is not yet over.

People complain of the rising prices, of hoarding and profiteering, of unemployment and its consequent miseries. But one has only to look around to discover that most of the people are being taken care of somehow, through the efforts of largehearted people if not by their immediate families, by government agencies, or by friends. Imported goods having been cut off, you see native talent in handicraft applying itself to every available native material, as witness the handsome and artistic wooden clogs everybody now wears.

Several times while shopping with a varicolored straw bag which I brought from Florence years ago, I have been stopped by women who wanted to see how it is made and of what material. For people have grown ambitious for our native twine, fiber, and straw which are now being used more and more in the manufacture of light, gaily colored handbags, shopping bags, fans, and slippers. The dearth of sharkskin, linen, silk and even ordinary cotton cloth is fast being made good by the increasing use of native textiles—pinukpok, for example, which, in the absence of the more expensive jusi and pina, serves the purpose just as well if not better still, being stronger and more washable. In the market today are fairly good substitutes for the toothbrushes, toothpastes, antiseptics, cosmetics, etc., which we used to import from abroad. These are but feeble beginnings, to be sure, but they are a happy augury of what may yet be.

Awakening to Riches

Visitors to our shores have frequently lamented the fact that we have rich unexploited natural resources, and that what little of it has been exploited at all has been due to foreign capital and initiative. It is, therefore, a most encouraging sight to see our people fast awakening to the consciousness of the extraordinary riches hidden in our soil, to watch our young men and young women fashioning with their hands enthusiastically and with increasing skill various articles of daily use. It is equally encouraging to see young boys and girls trying to coax green leaves, flowers and fruits out of tiny backyard gardens.

Now the fashion is no longer tapering blood-red finger-nails, high-heeled shoes, the latest designs in dresses, sleek hair-do's, and an air of boredom or indifference. All this has changed in favor of short, clean-cropped nails, comfortable low heels, trim simple dresses, and an air of general efficiency. People used to riding in fast, shiny limousines no longer mind hanging on to a strap in a crowded street car or walking several blocks if necessary. These are clear evidences of a new sense of values that has taken hold of our people, teaching them to have a richer faith in the life-giving soil, a firmer belief in the dignity of labor, an earnest desire to prune the frivolous trimmings of their daily living. And all these have been the fruit of a tragic experience.

Nor must we forget to render unto Caesar what is Caesar's. That all these have come to pass in the brief span of a few months of comparative peace is due, in a large measure, to the kind solicitude of the Japanese military authorities. True it is that, in essence, it is the time-tested resiliency of our Oriental character that has enabled us to recuperate so fast in so brief a time and in so many ways—the deathless spirit of a people that would not allow itself to be crushed. Yet it is equally true that whatever we have achieved today has been made possible through grace, benevolence and understanding. For this we are deeply grateful.

And so it is that, over glasses of Tanduay rum and Cola, in the course of a visit with a genial Japanese friend one evening, we ruminated over the essential oneness of man the world over, war or no war. Through the open window, from the night club across the street, came the strains of a Mexican rumba—a discordant and incongruous background for our cultured host's interesting discourse on the Japanese poet Basho and the delicate red tint of the fine teacup which he had brought here with him all the way from Japan.

Art and fine living, we thought, asserting themselves in the face of loneliness and suffering. . . .

We smiled inwardly, comprehending. Here, right in our midst, are a people who have suffered as we have suffered—privation, the breaking up of homes and families, death. And so, as the heat of battle subsides and the clash of steel against steel is silenced, there breaks slowly and softly upon us, the light of sympathy and understanding.

Javanese Gnomes

(From an Old Classic)

By W. J. VAN DIENST

My homage to Hari the god, the Omniscient and Eternally Ruling One. He, abiding in the bitter part of the most inner entrails, must here be pictured and served as though it were his image. Outwardly my prayer of praise be directed to the feet of the god of the thousand rays, so that the material from the textbook of the wisdom of life, stringed together by me in the form of a poem, may become famous among men.

* * *

A person, who is not acquainted with the true language, is not able to talk about the six tastes. He who does not know the taste of sirih and pinang, and is, therefore, far removed from the betel quid, is lacking in any kind of knowledge. He sits indifferently with people who discuss the doctrine, as though he has taken the vow of silence. I mean, the face of such a man like a cave.

* * *

Science is like poison for the man who does not like learning, who is sluggish and lazy. Food is like poison when it cannot be digested and therefore causes diseases. Like poison is the proposal made by a poor person who has no money; it sounds disagreeable.

* * *

A person of standing must try to win the hearts of men, and to be agreeable and pleasing to them. Among women one must speak nice and moving words, which rouse love and attachment. Among pious people you should exert yourself to speak about the good doctrine. Among enemies you should speak about courage like that of a lion.

* * *

True, the poison of a dangerous snake can be made harmless by incantations which cause the water of life to appear. The fury of lions and tigers disappears through incantations. A ruttish elephant can be brought down and tamed by means of an elephant hook. But the fury of bad people, of remaining enemies, be careful.

* * *

If one wants to know the depth of the water, he needs but pull out the stem of a lotus growing therein. A man of good family can be known by his behavior, his carriage, his conduct, character and movements; a pious man by his tolerance, willingness to forgive, patience, kindness, and equanimity. The words of one who is well acquainted with (the teaching of the sacred) writings are equal to the water of life, and they make people happy.

* * *

The crow is despised among birds; it is well known that his character is bad. The donkey is known among quadrupeds for his vile character. Talking about character, it is very bad to be quick-tempered, because such drives away the willingness to forgive. But the vilest among men is he who betrays his friends; he is lower than the three mentioned above.

* * *

A man should not be without protection; therefore, find a powerful protector. Look at the Snake-king (naga), who has gone for protection to the god with the three eyes (Shiva), by paying homage to him. By means of this continuous homage he has become the disciple of the Destroyer of the Three Cities. Garuda comes, sees the naga, and worships him from the air.

* * *

A son ought to follow his father; he must take this father's work and virtues as his example. Look at the fishes, the birds, and the tortoises; they do not educate their children. The fishes guard their eggs only by looking at them; they do not touch them. The tortoises only remember where they have left their eggs, and without looking at them they just remember them as in a trance.

INCOMPATIBLE INTERESTS MAR ANGLO-U.S.-SOVIET ALIGNMENT

Circumstances Compelled U.S.S.R. to Make Common Cause With Britain and United States

By SHIGETOMO SAYEGUSA
(Special to the Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan)

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Part I

Being pressed by abnormal circumstances, the Soviet Union has been obliged to make common cause with Britain and the United States. Although the external make-up of the Soviet-"Democratic" alignment appears congruous, yet its internal complexion bristles with many complications arising out of varied incompatible interests.

The Anglo-American inability to set up a second front in Europe and the Soviet desire that, in the post-war settlement its European frontier should be determined on the basis of the territorial adjustment existing prior to the outbreak of the German-Soviet hostilities, have created additional difficulties which are hampering the smooth execution of joint war efforts. The Soviet-"Democratic" alliance in its present form seems to be a modus operandi designed only to comply with the urgent need of the times.

While Japan, Manchoukuo and China form what can be called the eastern half of the Eurasian continent, its western half is represented by the Soviet Union. Because of East Asia's geographical propinquity with the Soviet Union, both spheres are confronted with a number of identical problems, among which the foremost one is the Anglo-American pressure. Simultaneously with the termination of the last World War, the London-Washington oligarchy manifested opposition to the stabilization of Bolshevism in Russia and also resented the rise of Japan as a World Power. The political greenrooms at Whitehall and the White House immediately started fashioning diplomatic cloaks to dress Tokyo and Moscow according to their tastes. Naturally, the Soviet Union and Japan individually began to take steps to safeguard their respective rights of national self-existence.

Forced Naval Limitation

It is a fact that up to the second decade of the current century Britain and the United States utilized Japan as their point d'appui against Russia. But in the subsequent post-bellum period, Japan became fully conscious of the necessity of evolving conditions for the betterment of East Asiatic harmony. Britain and America, without any justifiable reason, gave vent to their indignation and forced Japan to accept an unequal naval limitation treaty and an economic arrangement which imposed high tariff duties on Japanese exports.

The commencement of the Manchurian incident enabled Japan to initiate a policy of East Asiatic understanding in opposition to the policy of intervention in the affairs of East Asia by the Anglo-American nations. The founding of the State of Manchoukuo eloquently pointed out Japan's good intention. Then came the China affair, and John Bull and Uncle Sam, instead of exerting their influence for its solution, aggravated it to such an extent that the culmination of a Pacific showdown became an inevitable reality. The current war in Greater East Asia is going on because Japan is firmly determined that the pluto-"democracies" of Washington and London should not henceforward interfere in the affairs of the Orient.

At a time when Japan has paved the way for the regeneration of Greater East Asia, it is highly meaningful that Anglo-American ambition is being increasingly trained on the sphere of Soviet influence. Both Britain and the United States are using the Soviet Union as their cannon fodder. Premier Stalin, who is aware of their insincerity, is endeavoring his best to bring back the situation to a state of positive benefit to his country. It is hardly likely that Premier Stalin and other Soviet leaders will forget the pia fraus played on Bolshevist Russia by "democratic" Britain and the United States at the early stage of the organization of the Communist regime. The Soviet-"Democratic" common cause not only savors of prochronism, but also of tangible artificality.

Opposed Communism

It may be recalled that when the October Revolution was successfully carried out in Russia toward the latter part of the last World War, the plutocratic peers of Britain and the financial and industrial magnates of the United States instinctively manifested their opposition to Communism, and Britain and France, becoming overnight oblivous of the fact that Russia had fought for them as their ally against Germany and Austria, planned to overthrow Bolshevism by initiating internecine warfare.

On top of this, Britain and America flatly rejected Lenin's peace proposal based on non-annexation, non-indemnity and racial self-determination, and yet the contents of Lenin's proposal were incorporated into President Wilson's fourteen-point peace formula. An anti-Soviet front was hastily perfected and the Russian White Guard organization was given all possible assistance to decimate the Red Army.

As early as July, 1918, combined British and French troops landed at Murmansk and Onega was occupied immediately, while in August of the same year another Anglo-French contingent landed at Archangel, where General Chaikovsky of the White Guards aided by Britain and France set up a northern military regime. On the other hand, Finland was made independent and Karelia was transferred to it. Then three separate Baltic States were formed and a "fore front circle" consisting of Finland, Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia was inaugurated as a defense wall against "Soviet penetration."

Attempt Was Futile

Under the instigation and support of London, General Yudenitch of the White Guards made a futile attempt to capture Petrograd. Britain and America unduly enlarged the territorial limits of independent Poland to make it their scapegrace against Bolshevism. Within the Polish State a large number of White Russians and Ukrainians were included, and Poland was ordered to try for the creation of an independent Ukraine by capturing Kiev. The Polish move invited a strong counter-thrust from the Soviet forces, with the result that Warsaw was threatened with danger. It was at that critical moment that General Weygand of France leaped into prominence by successfully defending Warsaw against the Soviet attack.

The day following Germany's surrender, Soviet Ambassador to London Litvinov was taken into custody. In September, 1918, a joint conference got under way in Rumania between the White Guards and the Allies to discuss ways and means to penalize the Soviet Union. The conference came to the conclusion that steps should be taken to prevent the spread of Communism to the Caucasus and western Siberia, and that the White Guards should be given the needful assistance to establish an administration of their own in Russia.

Toward the end of 1918, an agreement was signed between the White Guards and the Allies, demarcating the latter's spheres of influence in Russia. Under the terms of this agreement, Britain was given the privilege of extending its influence to nothern Russia, the Baltic region, the Caucasus, the area east of the Don and Turkestan. Early in the next year, a pact was initialled between Britain and France providing for joint assistance to General Denikin of the White Guards. Meanwhile, Rumania was permitted to exercise sovereignty over Bessarabia.

Became More Chaotic

The situation in Russia became more chaotic when clashes between the revolutionaries and counter-revolutionaries began to occur in quick succession. Generals Denikin, Krasnov and Wrangel of the White Guards entered Ukranian soil in order to unfurl the banner of counter-revolution aided and abetted by France and Britain. But after meeting with a series of setbacks, they repaired to Constantinople. Winston Churchill, the present Prime Minister, at that time emphatically supported the cause of the White Guards and even went so far as to declare that the Denikin army was his own.

In September, 1919, Britain occupied Iraq and Iran, and through these countries penetrated into Soviet territory to seize the oil-fields of Baku. Its naval units simultaneously occupied Batum. In this manner, it established its supremacy in the Caucasus, and then made Azerbaijan, Georgia and Armenia independent to dismember Soviet Russia. It also seized the trans-Caspian area, Turkestan and Bokhara, thereby threatening Tashkent. The leaders of the Kremlin, however, did not remain passive to these inimical activities of Britain.

By aiding Kemal Pasha they made Turkey defeat Greece, which nation had been facilitating the operation of the British scheme against the Bolshevik regime. This was followed by the recovery of the Caucasus by the Red Army which forthwith rolled into Iran and routed the British forces. In Afghanistan, the Soviet Union precipitated the abdication of the pro-British King and the Crown Prince and indirectly supported the installation of Prince Amanullah on the Throne.

(To Be Concluded)

All for Greater East Asia, Makes a Greater East Asia for All

Nippon Times Evening

Wartime Is Worktime, Fight, Fight, Fight and Win

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In News Spotlight

NO 2ND FRONT IN EUROPE; HITLER STRATEGY RIDDLE

Anti-Axis Landing Operations Viewed Impossible—Three German War Plans Mooted as Summer Comes to E. Front

America and Britain will not attempt landing operations in Europe this summer, authoritative circles in Berlin declare. With the third summer of the German-Soviet war at hand and the moment ripening for a showdown on the Eastern front, opinion is divided in Berlin as to the impending operations, the three major possibilities mooted being: first, that Germany will revert to her 1941 strategy and resort to all-out annihilation of the Soviet power rather than attempt to extend the occupied territories; Second, that Germany may elect to conserve her forces on the Eastern front and concentrate her efforts on repelling any possible enemy attempt in the west; or, third, that Germany will rather stand on guard, on all fronts, lure out the enemy and annihilate the attacking forces, wherever they dare to show their faces according to a cable received from Berlin by the Mainichi.

It is, however, pointed out that no-one yet knows what new strategy is being worked out in the recesses of Hitler's master-mind and that the observations cannot be taken as authoritative, but merely represent the opinions current in different influential circles of Berlin, though all are agreed on one point, that, whatever strategy may be finally adopted the outcome of the impending campaign on the Eastern Front will be the decisive factor in the whole war situation in the European Continent.

May Use Former Tactics

In support of the first contention it is said that when the Germans withdrew to the present occupied zone after the Soviet winter campaign, thereby successfully shortening their line of battle, military experts expressed the opinion that "Germany will, this summer, in all probability revert to the strategy that was attended with such brilliant success in 1941 and wreak the maximum destruction on the enemy power rather than attempt to extend the occupied territory as was done in 1942." This is still considered to be the most likely possibility in influential circles. It is pointed out in this connection that, though the loss of Tunisia was not in itself in any way fatal to the Axis powers, it nevertheless did offer increased possibilities of an attempted invasion of the European Continent by the Anglo-American forces, as the German authorities themselves admitted at the time. Therefore, it is said: "Although the Axis powers are fully prepared to check any such Anglo-American attempts to secure a foothold on the European Continent it is nevertheless the path of wisdom to reinforce the forces holding the Western fortress by releasing the troops now standing on guard in the East. For this reason a decisive blow to the Soviet forces this summer is imperative."

The cable goes on to say that those who hold the second point of view give as their reasons that an annihilating assault on Russia would necessitate concentration of an enormous number of men and a tremendous amount of munitions on the Eastern Front, and that it would be more advantageous for Germany to remain on the defensive there, as that would suffice to hold the sorely depleted Soviet forces in check there and at the same time permit the transfer of the greater part of the

(Continued on Page 2)

Press Comments

Thursday, June 3

MAINICHI—Victory South Yangtze

ASAHI—Inside U.S. Coal Strike

Victory South Yangtze

MAINICHI—The campaign conducted south of the Yangtze from the area west of Lake Tungting to the shore opposite Ichang has ended. The Imperial Forces secured major results in this campaign. According to a communique of Imperial Headquarters the enemy left more than 36,000 dead on the field and suffered the loss of 6,000 men taken prisoners. We have nothing but words of gratitude for our unmatchable officers and men.

The Chiang Kai-shek army which suffered such disastrous damage in the Taihang campaign in the spring has suffered heavy casualties also in the Central China area. We cannot be wrong if we affirm that since the reasons for its resistance have been cut away from under Chungking by the entry of the National Government into the war and by the undertaking of a new China policy by Japan and since the power of resistance of Chungking has thus been undermined on top of the desperate state of its supplies, this regime is fast approaching the brink of black ruin.

The Chungking regime, however, still commands a vast area and nearly 300,000,000 Chinese and possesses the resilience of weeds. Although the command of Chiang over his units at the front has been visibly weakened, his dictatorial powers within remain considerably strong and he is blindly convinced of the ultimate victory of the anti-Axis camp on the strength of the productive power of the United States and Britain. Thus he is continuing to fetch and carry for them as their running dog, frantically endeavoring to save the situation. We cannot make any overhasty judgment that Chungking is bound to collapse so soon.

The efforts of Chungking to prolong its blighted existence are being undertaken not only in the field of material supply but persistently being carried on also with a view to influencing the psychology of the people in the hinterland. Under the terrible ravages of war and miserable living conditions among them, the people in the hinterland are already filled with weariness of war and are daily tending to fall away from the Chungking regime. Chiang and his clique consequently are frantically striving to check this tendency. The most noteworthy of such efforts is the change of signboard that Chungking has carried out in order to justify its continued warfare. In the place of the slogan: "National Construction Through Resistance" which it had been abusing in order to drag the Chinese people through a disastrous war, it has now adopted the new slogan: "Construction of a Free China." This change has been necessitated by the fact that the people would no longer heed any instigation to resistance, because the continuous defeats have dispelled whatever magic that word may have possessed. It is now the intention of Chungking to lure disgusted people with a new line of salesmanship.

It is to be doubted whether such a change of signboard would avail much in preventing the people from cold-shouldering a regime that is slowly being strangled in consequence of its own folly. At the same time, it must be borne in mind that the cultural level of the people in the hinterland is quite low and that propaganda methods of the Chungking regime are quite crafty,

(Continued on Page 2)

GROWING STRIKE IN U.S. PERILS IRON INDUSTRY

Press Gets Excited—Martial Law, Forced Labor Gaining Favor

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 2.—The coal mine strike in the United States is becoming more serious, and all newspapers of the United States are playing it up as a very serious development, using such headlines as "Grave Internal Crisis of Wartime United States," or "500,000 Strikers Endanger Wartime Production."

A total of 530,000 workers have already gone out on strike today, the second day of the strike, according to United Press reports from Pittsburgh. Thus, the daily production of about 2,250,000 tons of bituminous coal and about 138,000 tons of anthracite coal has been suspended. This will greatly hinder the iron, railway, electric and other wartime industries, which may be obliged to reduce their operational hours.

If the strike continues for another two days, the iron industry will be faced with a serious crisis, as all iron furnaces in the United States depend upon coking coal produced in the southwestern section of Pennsylvania.

Alarmed at this development, the War Labor Board and Secretary Harold Ickes are trying to effect a compromise between strikers and mine owners. According to Washington reports, Ickes proposed the extension of the strike suspension period for 30 days. Chairman Lewis of the United Mine Workers Union has agreed to the proposal on the condition that during the suspension period an extra $1.50 be paid to workers. But coal mine owners have rejected Lewis' proposal because the extra payment must be made from April 1.

At any rate, there is no improvement of the situation. President Roosevelt called the officials of the National War Labor Board for a conference at the White House tonight. It is said that unless the strike is settled in the next 48 hours, the President will take drastic steps. It is also imagined that the bank deposits of United Mine Workers may be frozen, thus depriving them of funds.

Even a strong view favoring martial law and requisitioning of miners for compulsory work has been voiced.

Mine Owners Criticized

The American coal mine strike is fast assuming greater seriousness. Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes, in a desperate attempt to alleviate the situation, demanded John Lewis, Chairman of the United Mine Workers Union of America, to give orders, for immediate resumption of work. Also, it is reported that Ickes has severely criticized the attitude of some of the more influential of the mine owners, whom he accuses of purposely opposing all propositions for a compromise.

According to Washington reports, President Roosevelt is said to have asked the War Labor Board to make public the statistics of the loss suffered in the various war industries due to the strike. However, the War Labor Board issued a very brief announcement today, to the following effect:

"The number of work days lost by the American war industries on account of strikes during May is the largest since the time of the Pearl Harbor attack."

Detailed figures for May have not been made public, but according to United Press reports the total number of work days lost in April reached the large figure of 670,000 days, or 8 per cent of the total working hours of all the American industries. The coal miners' strike and the strikes in the Chrysler Factory at Detroit and the rubber plant in Akron in May will clearly run up the number of lost working days during May to a far greater figure than that of April.

Tani Returning Home

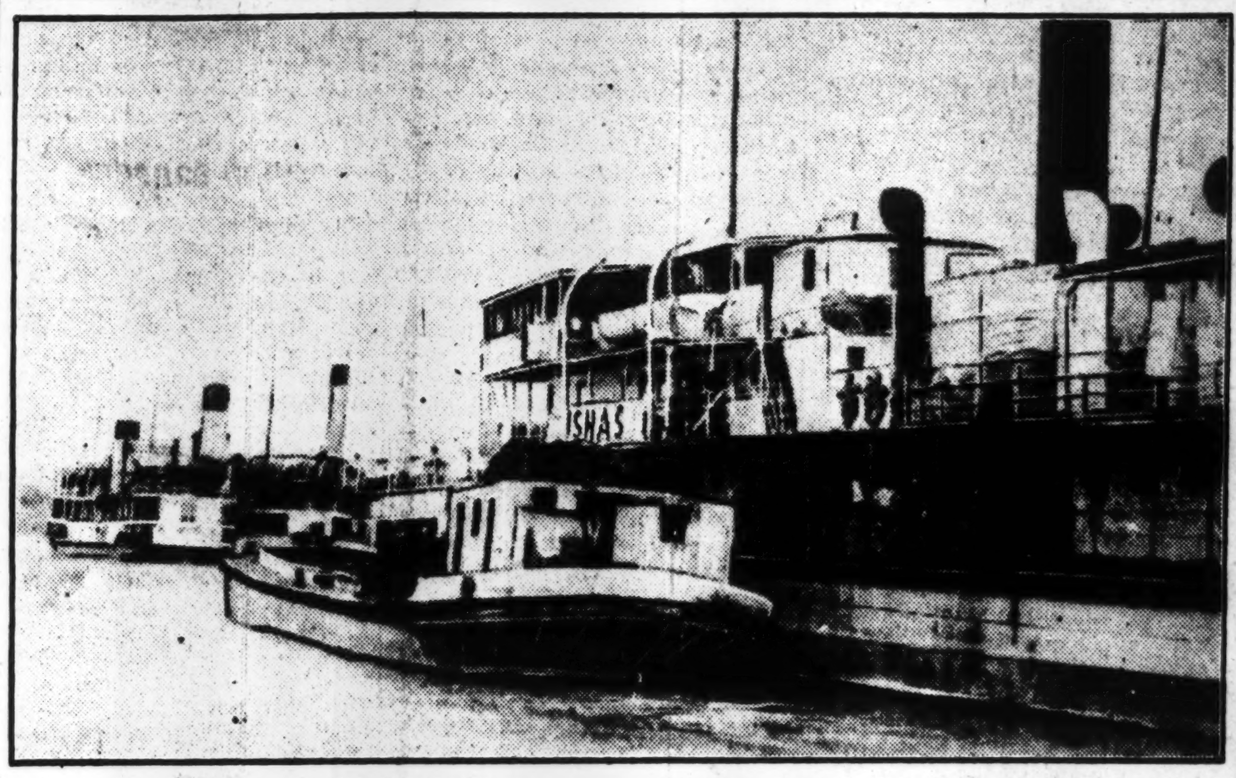
Domei

NANKING, June 2.—Masayuki Tani, Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, held a lengthy talk with President Wang Ching-wei, soon after his arrival here.

Ambassador Tani also held a conference with the Japanese Embassy Staff.

Meanwhile, it is reported that he will shortly visit Tokyo to confer with the home Government.

Seized U.S. Ships on Yangtze



By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

HUPEI FRONT, June 2.—About fifty American and British ships navigating to Ichang and Chungking via Yochow and Shasi up to the occupation of Wu-han area in 1938, had been confiscated by Japanese Forces and held at Ichang upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. With the development of the present summer operations, Japanese Army Forces started to shift these ships down the Yangtze. As the clearing of the waterway between Yochow and Shasi by the Navy Forces progressed, the bringing of these ships through the mine-infested Yangtze, about 130 kilometers from Shasi to Ichang, finally succeeded and they were anchored at an undisclosed point, despite the repeated attacks by the American air forces. During this operation, Japanese Air Units cooperated in this novel operation, by flying over the route and fighting the enemy planes that came to hinder the operation. The ships thus brought without hinderance or damage number about 50, consisting of all sizes. As they are in perfect condition, they will be immediately put in actual service. **(Seen above are some of the captured vessels moored to the docks at Ichang before their removal)**

KIANGNAN DRIVE BLOW TO ENEMY

Chiang's War Force Meets Heavy Losses In Recent Campaign

The recent Kiangnan campaign was staged in a vast area extending 300 kilometers wide and 100 kilometers deep, and the war results achieved were enormous as nine enemy divisions were annihilated to one-tenth of their former strength, six divisions one-half, and two divisions one-third.

Japanese Forces made smashing attacks on the enemy at every stage, and the effect of this campaign on the Chungking regime is believed to be great. The severe losses inflicted upon crack enemy divisions have naturally made them uneasy and nervous.

In this operation, Chiang Kai-shek had ordered a part of the 29th Army stationed in the neighborhood of Changte, to advance northward to cooperate in the action against the Japanese. It was Chiang's idea to make these troops attack the rear of the Japanese Forces. However, the commander of the 29th Army did not comply with Chiang's order. Finally, he was forced to send the desired troops northward, but they were surrounded and annihilated by the Japanese in the neighborhood of Linli. This incident alone proves the insubordination of Chungking commanders.

Japanese Forces made their first attack on Ichang in June, 1940. The recent advance was the first to be made by the Japanese Forces to the other side of Ichang. As this sector is mountainous, the Chungking regime boasted that it

(Continued on Page 2)

Seized French Warships To Be Repaired in U.S.

Mainichi

STOCKHOLM, June 1.—The French fleet anchored at Alexandria, which recently joined the anti-Axis forces, consists of the old battleship Lorraine; heavy cruisers Duquesne, Tourville and Suffren; light cruiser Duguay-Trouin, and 3 destroyers, the British Government announced today.

These French warships will be shortly taken to the United States where it is said that nine months will be required for proper repairs.

British authorities brought every conceivable pressure to bear on the crew of the French warships at Alexandria, according to reports received here from a certain quarter. The men were unable even to purchase sufficient and proper food-stuff.

The majority of the officers firmly refusing to join the anti-Axis cause, finally left their ships and returned to Vichy, it is also reported.

Pope Urges Efforts By Catholic Churches To End Blind Bombing

Domei

ROME, May 2.—Pope Pius XII, today, on the anniversary of his appointment, urged all Roman Catholic churches to exert their efforts for stopping reckless and inhumane bombing. "With the progress of war, fighting methods have become intensified, and no distinction is made between the so-called military objectives and the non-military ones. Thus not only individual citizens are massacred, but the entire people is threatened," said His Holiness. "Churches have exerted every effort, since the beginning of the war, to make all belligerent powers respect all human principles in air battles. Again at this moment, I believe it is the duty of the church to ask all nations to observe those principles."

POPE SPURNS ADVANCES MADE BY SOVIET UNION

Against Establishing Diplomatic Relations

With the dissolution of the International Communist Party, the anti-Axis nations have been trying desperately to establish amicable relations between the Soviet Union and the Holy See, but L'Italia, a paper well conversant with the Vatican affairs, strongly averred that the Vatican does not welcome such relations with the Soviet Union, according to a Rome dispatch to Domei on Tuesday.

The journal commented as follows:

"The anti-Axis nations are intensely advertising that the Soviet Union is trying to negotiate amicable diplomatic relations with the Vatican, but, as long as the Soviet Union maintains its present stand, it may be conclusively said that such relations will never materialize.

"The mere dissolution of the International Communist Party will not move the Vatican to extend their open arms to the Soviet Union. Since the aforementioned dissolution, the Soviet Government voiced its wishes to send its diplomatic representative to the Holy See, but on each occasion, permission was sternly denied with folded arms."

Senate Rejects Amendment

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 2.—At its plenary session held yesterday, the Senate rejected the amendment proposed by its Finance Committee to extend the reciprocal trade law, by a 51 to 33 vote, it is reported from Washington.

The proposed amendment was to give Congress and the President the power to abrogate, if necessary, the trade agreements concluded with foreign nations under the reciprocal trade law, six months after the conclusion of the present war.

ENEMIES PLAN TWO-FRONT WAR

Compromise Formula Seen Agreed Upon At Washington

Domei

LISBON, June 2.—The recent Washington Conference is presumed to have resulted in a compromise of the Casablanca formula and the Pacific-first principle, and the Anglo-American Powers appear to be believing in the possibility of launching a two-frontal campaign in Europe and East Asia. It is pointed out that the British press, which has hitherto strongly opposed the distribution of forces, has now come to favor this strategy. From the opinions expressed by the Anglo-American press, the new strategy of the anti-Axis powers is presumed to be along the following lines:

With regard to the anti-Axis Powers' counter-offensive in East Asia, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, at a press interview at the White House, declared that the war in both East Asia and Europe will be pushed simultaneously with equal force. The Times, London, too, backed Churchill's opinion by specially stressing that the supply problem has now been overcome.

Warns British Authorities

Meanwhile, a reporter of the Daily Mail, touching on the counter-offensive in Burma, warns the British authorities that it is not advisable for the British forces to fight against the Japanese in jungles because of their superiority in this form of warfare. However, inasmuch as the Washington Post and various other American papers are pointing out the necessity of reopening the Burma Road in order to save the falling Chungking regime, it is conjectured that the anti-Axis forces, with the ending of the rainy season, may again repeat the "Arakan tragedy."

Concerning relations with the Soviet Union, Roosevelt and Chur-

(Continued on Page 2)

Roosevelt Holds Control Of U.S. Mobilization Body

The function and the internal organization of the recently established United States Mobilization Board were disclosed by the New York correspondent of the Times, London, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei on Tuesday.

The Mobilization Board is placed under the direct control of President Roosevelt and its general functions are to unify the control over production, transportation and distribution of military and civilian supplies.

The Chief of the new Board is to be assisted by the Secretaries of War and Navy, chairmen of the Munitions Distribution Board, Economic Stabilization Board and War Production Bureau.

76 ENEMY VESSELS SUNK BY GERMANS DURING MAY; SOVIET ATTACK REPULSED

Soviet Tank Thrust Is Costly Failure—Heavy Clash Raging

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 2.—The main strength of Soviet forces in the Kuban area has been concentrated in the sector west of Kruymskaya, with tanks acting as the vanguard.

With this force, the Soviets launched an attack against German positions. Within a few moments after the battle had begun, the Soviets lost 58 tanks; only 22 managed to pierce the German defense line.

However, these tanks were destroyed by accurate gunfire as they proceeded along the road from Kruymskaya to Moltavansko.

Meanwhile, another severe tank battle is raging in the marshlands northwest of Kruymskaya, and it is reported that the Soviets have suffered the loss of 24 tanks in this engagement.

Further reports as to the progress of this battle have not been received as yet.

Soviets Change Plans

Giving up their plan of attacking Smolensk from the front, Soviet forces are said to have turned in a large circle from the west, and German authorities are placing much importance on this development.

Soviet forces obtained reinforcements from the Velki-luki area yesterday, and carried out fierce offensive operations against German positions during the whole day.

Yesterday evening, Soviet forces lost 13 tanks, and suffering a concentrated attack by German dive-bomber units, were forced to retreat northward, according to DNB reports. Thus, the fighting may be said to have ended for the present.

In other fronts, local Soviet offensive operations have become very active, but no serious development is seen up to the present.

24 Others Damaged As U-Boats Active—Italians Claim 13

Domei

BERLIN, June 2.—German naval and air forces sank 76 enemy ships, totaling 430,000 tons, and damaged 24 others in May, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today.

Of the 76 ships sunk, 65, totaling 380,000 tons, were sunk by U-boats.

In the same month, German naval and air forces sank one submarine, one corvette, one patrol ship, and seven torpedo boats. Three destroyers, one submarine, seven torpedo boats, and two patrol ships were damaged heavily.

Italian Gains Revealed

Yomiuri-Hochi

ROME, June 2.—Italian High Command revealed the following composite war results for May, in a communique issued today:

1. Italian submarines and torpedo planes sank 13 enemy merchant-ships totaling 88,000 tons and heavily damaged seven in operations in the Mediterranean and Atlantic.

3. Four hundred and ninety-three enemy planes were smashed by Axis air units in the Mediterranean area.

4. Italian anti-aircraft guns downed 57 enemy bombers during raids on Pantellaria Island.

5. Axis air units blasted enemy military installations at various North African ports, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Italian East Africa in 24 raids during May.

Enemy Destroyer Damaged

Italian fort guns on Pantellaria Island heavily damaged one enemy destroyer of an anti-Axis naval unit that attacked the island on the afternoon of June 1, the Italian High Command announced Wednesday.

London Is Subjected To Furious Night Raid

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, June 2.—The Luftwaffe carried out a large-scale air raid on London on the night of June 1, the intensity of the attack reminding one of the furious bombings of London in the autumn months of 1940, a dispatch received here from London says. Commenting on this raid, a news commentator of the BBC stated as follows on the morning of June 2:

The bomb explosions and the leaping flames from fires caused at various places, coupled with the fire from anti-aircraft guns in the dark, brought back vivid recollections of the fierce German bombings in the fall of 1940.

Casualties of Anzacs Exceed Attlee's Figures

Domei

LISBON, June 2.—The Prime Ministers of Australia and New Zealand have made corrections in the war casualty figures for the past three years as announced by Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee at the House of Commons yesterday.

Premier Curtin announced today that the casualties of Australian forces in the past three years were 57,191, although Attlee's announcement gave the figure as 53,959.

Premier Frazer revealed today that the damage to New Zealand forces was not 19,345, but 25,372 up to April this year, according to reports from Wellington. He also explained that the dead numbered 5,668 missing 972, wounded 10,717, and those taken prisoners 8,015.

Magnanimity of Japanese Gains Allegiance of P.I. Guerilla Chief

Awakened to the magnanimity of the Japanese Forces by the kind treatment accorded his wife and children, Lieutenant-Colonel Manuel Enriques led his force of more than 5,300 men down the steep slopes of the Baguio mountains to pledge his allegiance and cooperation to the Japanese authorities, according to a Manila dispatch to the Mainichi.

With the fall of Manila into the hands of the Imperial Forces, the remnant Filipino troops under the leadership of Lieutenant-Colonel Enriques had taken refuge in the interior of Luzon, ravaging the districts wherever they went. Pursued by the Japanese Forces, the recalcitrant lader and his men had retreated deep into the wooded hills of Baguio.

With clothes in tatters the resisting Filipinos had lived in bark-thatched huts and led a bare existence on what little food they could obtain. However, by launching guerilla attacks against the Japanese Forces, they had been a source of vexation to the peaceful inhabitants of the district.

Lieutenant Colonel Enriques had kept up his obstinate resistance, half desperate in the thought that his wife and children in Manila were being maltreated as prisoners of the Japanese. Quite the contrary, Enriques' wife and children were receiving kind and benevolent treatment and his wife, Lola, once critically ill, had been saved by the warm-hearted care of the Japanese.

Deeply grateful for the just and benevolent treatment in spite of her husband's continued resistance, Enriques' wife determined to set forth to seek her husband in the wilderness of Baguio to urge him to submit and cooperate with the Japanese. After suffering untold difficulties and hardships in climbing the 2,000 meters of Baguio's craggy slopes and pushing her way through deep forest growths, Mrs. Enriques finally came across her husband.

She told him of the justice and magnanimity of the Imperial Forces, and of the compassion shown her. The scales of illusion under the wily American propaganda fell from Lieutenant-Commander Enriques' eyes. He understood for the first time the principles of righteousness and justice upheld by the Japanese Forces. He led his men down to cooperate joyously with Japan for the construction of a new Philippines and a New Order in East Asia.

MOSCOW WAITS SUMMER ACTION

People Get Respite Of One Month From Dreaded Air Raids

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

MOSCOW, June 1.—For the past month, the various sectors on the German-Soviet front in general have been maintaining a calm before the opening of fierce fighting to come this summer, and only in the southern sector have there been reports of repeated bombings of railroad junctions and important strategic centers by German aircraft.

During the past one month there has not been a single air raid alarm in Moscow and there was little to indicate that fighting, directly threatening the peaceful life of the citizens, was near.

However, while Moscow appears peaceful on the surface, there is the constant fear of air raids from German aircraft. Anti-aircraft forces are continuing strict vigil against the Germans and the anti-aircraft balloons can be seen floating silently in the twilight sky over the city.

Conditions on the German-Soviet front now indicate a lull before the storm, and the citizens of Moscow feel the oppressive nearness of the roar of cannon which will soon break out on the various fronts.

Farming Is Popular

Strong impressions are still left in autumn of the year before last when all the roads leading to Moscow were surrounded by anti-tank emplacements and pillboxes, indicating the desperate straits of the Soviets in the defense of their capital. Today, however the visitor to Moscow will be surprised to learn that all these defenses have disappeared to be replaced by farms.

The encouragement of these citizen farms is now being seriously studied here in Moscow, and the authorities are taking measures to facilitate their development by individuals or organizations. These citizen farms are very popular, and almost every Moscow citizen now has been alloted a plot of land to cultivate along the streets or in the suburbs. Various questions by these amateur farmers as to the time for planting barley, or whether planting should or should not be done during rainy weather, are answered by the Moscow Evening Paper. Books and pamphlets on how to farm now are enjoying tremendous sales with long queues being formed in front of bookstores.

The number of citizen farmers in Moscow, large and small, now has reached 33,249. On Gorky Street, there is a large plot of land surrounded by buildings and here the citizens, who for the past three years, have been feeling the shortage of vegetables, now are cultivating their own to attain self-sufficiency.

Preparations Made

Another shortage besides vegetables which the Moscow citizen has been troubled with, is wood for fuel and heating. Prominent in the streets of Moscow today are the number of streetcars and automobile loaded with wood, indicating the measures now being taken in preparation for the coming winter.

Traffic between the city and the neighboring suburbs is under strict control, and even the citizen who lives in a home outside the city must have a special permit to enter. There has been no change in the time schedule of the subway, which stops at 7:30 o'clock in the evening. After midnight, all traffic is prohibited.

Theaters close at 11 o'clock in the evening, and public parks at 10:30 o'clock. The signs indicating bomb shelters at the beginning of the war now have been changed to those of anti-gas shelters. On the walls of the theaters are signs stating that in the event of an air raid alarm the show will be stopped and warning the audience to take shelter at the nearest anti-gas room or the subway station. All these indications point to the ever-mounting threat of the war on the German-Soviet front.

Kin of Heroes of Pearl Harbor To Attend Funeral for Yamamoto

The nine immortal heroes of the Pearl Harbor Special Attack Flotilla will be represented by members of their families at the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto's State Funeral on June 5.

In view of the fact that the nine gallant young warriors of the Pearl Harbor attack owed much to Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto on whom they had looked with admiration and worship, the father of Lieutenant-Commander Furuno, one of the heroes, first made the suggestion in his capacity as president of Wakazakura-Kai, which had been formed by the bereaved familes of the men of the Special Attack Flotilla. The suggestion was readily taken up and plans were immediately made to attend the Fleet-Admiral's funeral in Tokyo.

The Fleet-Admiral's sympathetic words of condolences on the heroic and glorious deaths of the heroes, his further words of comfort thereafter, time and again, had been a source of profound gratitude to the bereaved families.

From the home of Commander Naoji Iwasa in Maebashi City will come his elder brother Takematsu, from Kagoshima the elder brother of Lieutenant Commander Masaji Yokoyama, the venerable father of Lieutenant Commander Shigemi Furuno from Fukuoka, the father, mother and elder brother of Special Sub-Lieutenant Shigenori Yokoyama from Tottori, the father of Lieutenant Akira Hiroo from Saga, the two elder brothers of Special Sub-Lieutenant Naokichi Sasaki from Shimane, the younger sister of Chief Warrant Officer Sadamu Uyeda from Hiroshima, the elder brother of Chief Warrant Officer Yoshio Katayama from Okayama and the father of Chief Warrant Officer Kiyoshi Inagaki from Mie.

The members of the families of the Pearl Harbor heroes making the trip will assemble at Gunjin Kaikan at noon tomorrow and will call at the home of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto to offer their condolences in the afternoon.

Citizens to Participate

Many organizations consisting of several hundred thousand citizens have applied to take part in the state funeral of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, it is learned by Domei.

As the accommodation at the Hibiya Park grounds where the funeral service will be held is limited, the authorities have decided to allow only 15 students from each university and college, 20 members from the Civilians Defense Corps of each ward, and 50 representatives from Nippon Women's Association of each ward to join the procession.

The remaining members of the various organizations will be permitted to pay their respects by lining along the streets leading toward Tama Cemetery where the remains of the late Fleet-Admiral will be laid for final rest.

Salary for Plane Fund

Officials and employes of the Government Railways will contribute their day's salary to a fund for construction of airplanes on the day of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto's state funeral. The total amount will approximate some ¥600,000.

Tremendously inspired by the glorious death of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto and by the gallant stand made by Colonel Yamazaki and his brave men at Attu, the railway men pledged anew to put forth greater endeavors in their own tasks and are making the contribution as a concrete manifestation of the intensity of their feelings.

Enemies Plan Two-Front War

(Continued from Page 1)

chill are believed to have seriously discussed as to how they should curry Stalin's favor. A particularly noticeable British strategy to entice the Soviet Union was seen on May 26, the occasion of the first anniversary of the conclusion of the Anglo-Soviet Alliance, when all British papers unanimously propagated that Anglo-Soviet relations were becoming ever closer.

Opinion In America

New York correspondent for the Daily Mail, pointing out an approach for understanding between the Soviet Union and the Vatican, is said to have stated as follows: "An influential opinion is gaining ground in American political quarters that following the dissolution of the International Communist Party, the Soviet Union will shortly make a religious gesture and approve the reopening of Catholic schools as well as monasteries in Soviet territories. And they presume that Archbishop Spellman, of New York, will perhaps offer his good offices between Moscow and the Vatican."

Meantime, a diplomatic correspondent of the Daily Mail opines that many difficulties are yet to be overcome in order to realize the Roosevelt-Stalin interview and that it is highly problematical whether such an interview can properly be arranged in the course of the decisive war.

Cognizant of Difficulties

As regards the landing operation on the European Continent, both American and British newspapers appear to be cognizant of its difficulty. As a matter of fact, the Washington Post states that unless the Anglo-American Powers ascertained the future development on the Eastern Front, they would not dare attempt to land on the Continent. According to the same journal, the anti-Axis forces will at least for the time being, concentrate their efforts on bombing the Axis countries with the object of stirring up the people at home.

At any rate, it is quite obvious that the anti-Axis Powers are feeling great difficulty in turning their noisy propaganda into reality.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

so that we cannot merely laugh away the change of signboard and the efforts that are likely to accompany it for checking alienation of public sympathies from the tottering regime.

Since the Chungking regime is endeavoring so frantically to prolong its rotten existence we cannot merely sit back and wait for its satural disintegration. We must seize this opportunity when the Chiang regime is floundering in agony from many gaping wounds to intensify our military operations in the hinterland and at the same time to push on our work of cooperation with the National Government to enlist more and more Chinese to the cause of New China under President Wang Ching-wei, so that from the outside and within the collapse and extermination of the Chungking regime may be brought about.

Kiangnan Drive Blow to Enemy

(Continued from Page 1)

would be difficult even for crack Japanese Units to cross. Also, Chungking claimed that as the Japanese Forces have been dispatched to various fronts, there were not enough troops to make an advance on the Chungking forces.

But, when Japanese Forces launched their offensive campaign, everything before them was conquered, and even the difficult terrain on the other side of Ichang was taken.

When the Japanese returned to their former positions, the enemy immediately reported that they had driven us back, and sent their air units for guerilla operations. However, these planes became easy preys to our airmen.

Inside U.S. Coal Strike

ASAHI—The coal mine strike in the United States which was to have been started on May 1, has been postponed twice on mediation by the Government with negotiations continued between labor and capital or between labor and Government, but no agreement could be reached and it is reported that the United Mine Workers Union of America had decided to walk out on June 1.

The United Mine Workers Union of America under John Lewis is the most militant labor union in the United States, the mother body of the Congress of Industrial Organization advocating unionism by different industries. It is certain, however, that the strike has not been occasioned by any such ideological motive. This can be seen from the fact that the number of strikes, which had been held in check for a while immediately following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia through moral self-restraint, has recently increased at a sharp tempo.

The state of American industry reflected in the coal mine strike, especially the chaos prevailing in its labor-capital relations, is evidence of the friction and difficulties experienced by the United States fully a year and a half since the outbreak of war, the wartime industrial reorganization efforts there being seriously affected by such troubles.

The war policy of the United States consists merely in piling up material and in trying to overwhelm its enemy by sheer weight. It is highly doubtful, however, that positive and moral cooperation of the people could be secured in the process of such accumulation of material. It appears that labor or capital will consent to cooperate in the war efforts of the Government only so long as their life or interests are either not affected or maintained at the minimum. This is more so as the responsibility for the war lies solely with the United States Government.

It is reported that the amount of coal now held in stock at American mines will last only four days, so that if the strike continues, it will inflict a most serious blow to the munitions industry of the United States as a whole. That the strike should have been called in spite of such grave danger to the welfare of the nation shows an amazing lack of wartime consciousness not only on the part of the workers but also of the capitalists. We can only consider it another evidence of the utter lack of moral strength of the American people whose sole concern is material comfort, the fatal weakness of the United States.

Whether the strike is settled off hand or prolonged, the fundamental defect in the war structure of America will remain forever. We must beware of underestimating the fighting strength of the enemy but it is not without significance that behind the coal mine strike in America there is present such a glaring factor for defeat.

Hitler's Strategy In New Campaign Is Question Mark

(Continued from Page 1)

German troops and equipment to the European continent and hold them ready to inflict crushing blows on any enemy forces that might attempt landing operations, no matter where the attempt might be made.

Landings Seen Impractical

Against this view, however, it is the general opinion that the opening of a second front in Europe by the anti-Axis forces is not possible in practice. It is pointed out that the Atlantic coastline from the Pyrenees to the far North is absolutely protected by a continuous chain of super-modern, impregnable forresses. Furthermore, even in the unlikely event of a successful local landing by the enemy at some point on the mighty defense line, the unfortunate landing party could not proceed far inland as the defense line is constructed in depth as well as length and the inner lines are solidly manned by crack troops who would make short work of any invaders. There only remains the Mediterranean, but here too, impregnable defenses have been erected in the time gained by the Axis in the six months of the African fighting, manned by hundreds of thousands of seasoned veterans, through which the enemy cannot pass.

Moreover, from the political as well as from the practical standpoint the opening of a second front is seen to be impossible. The rift in the Anglo-American camp over "Where do we go from here" is common knowledge. Churchill's speech at Washington clearly indicates that he will not budge from the "Europe First" policy agreed upon at Casablanca. His interview with newspaper reporters at the White House, when he told them that in face of the ever-present threat to England of a German attack, in which Britain would have to bear the brunt of the fighting alone, he was resolutely opposed to sending British troops to East Asia, is further witness to his obduracy on this point. Roosevelt, on the other hand, under pressure from the American press and public opinion which only wants to get the most out of the war for America even at Britain's expense and refuses to consider that America is in the war to "save" Britain, is just as insistent in adhering to his policy of "Japan First." And successful invasion of Europe while the leaders on the anti-Axis camp are thus at loggerheads is, therefore, considered a manifest impossibility.

Taking this into consideration, authoritative circles in Berlin incline to the opinion that the only possible action America and Britain can take for the time being will be the continued blind bombing of Germany and Italy. Therefore, it is said that any conclusion that Germany might decide to relax her pressure on the Eastern front in anticipation of such highly improbable "Second Front" operations in Europe, is decidedly premature.

However, the dispatch continues, it nevertheless cannot necessarily be concluded that Germany will embark on a brilliant large-scale blitz campaign on the Soviet front again this summer, as experts observe that there is a comparatively influential current of opinion in favor of Germany's resorting to an ingenious defense-combined-with-attack policy, whereby the enemy will be lured out to attack at different points when the German forces will promptly counter-attack and annihilate them separately.

Kuban Drive Failure

Summing up the present situation on the Eastern Front the dispatch states that the Soviet forces are continuing obstinate and repeated attacks on the German bridgehead in the Kuban plateau, attacks which the minor German forces holding this gateway to the Caucasus are consistently repelling inflicting terrific losses on the enemy. These persistent attacks, at such a high cost in lives and material to the Soviet on this one point seem to be motivated by the vain hope of eventual recovery of the Crimea but so far they have met with no success. Apart from this local activity in the Kuban sector there has been no major move on the entire Eastern front throughout the last two months. It is, however, noteworthy that since the close of the winter campaign, both sides have been moving troops into position, reorganizing their lines, supplies transportation, and other facilities, with the result that both Germany and the Soviets are now in a position to start an offensive at any moment. In the Orel-Kursk districts in particular, the situation is reported so tense that intensive fighting is expected hourly.

Foe Spreading Propaganda

Domei

ISTANBUL, June 2.—American propaganda organs at Cairo and Beirut have started to circulate news that anti-Axis forces will invade Europe in June and that the Soviet troops will launch an offensive on the eastern front at the same time. This report is being purposely spread to win over the inhabitants in the Middle East and West Asia.

E. ASIA SIDELIGHTS

She Looked Like Dorothy Lamour

Once, someone told Mary Travers that she looked like Dorothy Lamour. And her Eurasian pride swelled. Soon the compliment became an obsession. She bought movie magazines; she studied Lamouresque mannerisms before the mirror and spent much time on makeup.

Her job, selling tickets at the Odeum Theater, took only a little of her time. Her father was chief clerk at an important British import and export concern; her brother played football for the Singapore Recreation Club and worked whenever there was a job.

Mary Travers went to Church every Sunday like a good Catholic. And on Saturdays, one of her Eurasian boyfriends took her out to dinner or dancing at one of the cabarets. Mary was quite happy in her world of 21 years. Hers was a world of movie magazines, dances and countless boyfriends.

The war brought many British soldiers to Singapore. Some of them were quite handsome in their ways and Mary often wished that they would pay more attention to her. Only once, a private had asked her for a date. Father sternly forbade her but she went out just the same. After an hour or so, she found him quite repulsive—all he seemed to do was drink a lot and want to kiss. That was the trouble with these British soldiers, they had no manners.

One day, her father told her of a neighbor's daughter who had gotten into trouble because she fell in love with a soldier-friend. And when the girl's father forced the issue, it was discovered that the soldier was already married and with wife and two children in London. Since that time, Mary Travers stayed away from soldiers—her boyfriends were good enough for her.

The war brought few changes to Mary Travers' life. The theater had closed but then she got a job helping in a military hospital—when the Japanese occupied Singapore, she continued with her job of nursing.

One day a polite Japanese sub-lieutenant asked her if she wanted another job. She was tired by now of the ceaseless round of hospital chores and agreed.

So now Mary is working as a switchboard operator and reception clerk at one of the large Japanese business firms on Raffles Place. She liked the neat, efficient office—the polite manners of her superiors and the zealousness with which the entire staff worked.

The other day, one of the Japanese men brought her a magazine filled with pictures of Japanese cinema stars. They were quite attractive and wore their attire with grace. She read about Japanese girls and their gorgeous kimonos.

This was the first time that Mary Travers had learned about the Japanese—till then she had always aspired to be like the Europeans. Her father, now quite old, was out of a job and Mary was the sole support of her family. He smiled when Mary brought home the magazine and told her that after all the Eurasians were not unlike the Japanese.

The Japanese have taken the best that Western civilization has to offer and combined it with the culture and breeding of the Orient, he told her. The Eurasians, like the Japanese, should do likewise.

Mary Travers was not quite sure what her father had meant. But she loved her father and in his own right, Daddy Travers was a well-read man. If this New Order in East Asia kindled a warm response in his old heart then it must be alright.

At any rate, Mary Travers found that life in new Shonan was no whit different from life in old Singapore. She liked her work, her employers and as soon as Japanese pictures and magazines were available, she liked to see them.

After all the Dorothy Lamour period in her life was a passing fancy. Mary Travers was quite a lady now and she should put aside those childish mannerisms.

Soon she should be getting married—would it be Jack, or Bill or Tom?

British Public Ignorant

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 1.—The British Government is still trying to keep its public ignorant of the true facts of the Malay and Singapore defeat, and even when a member of the House of Commons demanded today the publication of the report by General Sir Archibald Wavell, Deputy Prime Minister Clement Atlee rejected the demand saying:

"The publication of General Wavell's report will result in supplying valuable information to the Japanese and thus it is not yet time to make it public."

Canada Controls Coal

The Canadian Military Supply Ministry announced today that the entire stock of coal in Canada will be placed under State control and that the stocked bituminous coal in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec will be instantly taken over according to reports reaching here from Ottawa.

This step is believed to have been taken as an emergency measure to meet the shortage of coal that will be caused by the coal mine strike in the United States.

Osaka Scientist After 8 Years Succeeds In Rearing Cork Oak Trees on Home Soil

After eight long years of arduous research a technician in the Forestry Bureau of the Osaka Municipality has finally succeeded in rearing cork oak (querous suber) on Japanese soil, it was learned here.

In the spring of 1938 Yai Shirai an ambitious botanical expert, launched on a scientific experiment to plant cork oak in Japan, which had hitherto proved impossible. For this purpose he selected a few oak plants which existed in various prefectures of the country and began the difficult task of raising the desired plant by grafting and other methods at the forestry stations of Okayama and Tanabe. Simultaneously similar experiments were being carried on in other sections of the country but without success.

Indicating the extreme difficulty of discovering the proper formula to induce the growth of cork oak, Mr. Shirai even thought of ending the venture at one stage of the experiment. However, he continued with renewed vigor gathering approximately ten species of oak as the basis.

After painstakingly studying the climatic situation, distribution of fertilizer and the effects of sunlight, the scientist was able to rear approximately 100 cork oak trees in the autumn of 1940.

Mr. Shirai and his associates literally danced with joy over their success, but this jubilation was shortlived when they discovered to their dismay that their plants would not thrive long. Suddenly one day a new experiment was begun on a hint derived from a supplementary experiment on the female hormone. Thereafter close attention was given to learn the proper nourishment required by the plants whereby the experiment became a complete success by the autumn of 1941.

On receiving the news of this scientific victory the Toyo Linoleum and Nippon Beer companies decided to conduct a large-scale planting of the new cork oak, which when accomplished will become the first cork plantations in Japan.

In a statement to Domei, Mr. Shirai declared that the long sought for oak trees are thriving satisfactorily.

"With the outcome of these mother plants we can determine the absolute success of our research," he said. "Now that the various secrets to sustain the difficult cork oak on Japanese soil have been found we are pleasantly awaiting the day when the wholesale planting of these trees can be made in regions of Kochi and Okayama Prefectures as well as in Kyushu."

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U.S. TIGHTENING GRIP ON INDIA

Economic Domination Steadily Increasing --Britain Weakening

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

CANTON, June 2.—America's economic aggression in India is becoming increasingly evident of late, according to a Turkish reporter who recently visited India and whose article on conditions there appeared in the Spanish weekly El Espanol.

Stressing the fact that Britain has become powerless in face of permeation of American influence, the same reporter stated as follows:

"Commodities imported from the United States, on their arrival at various Indian ports, are being sent to the sorthwestern border districts by American trucks over strategic roads constructed by American engineers. According to correspondents of neutral countries, powerful Anglo-American forces are being concentrated in the northern region of India as well as in zones close to territories under Soviet influence. This offer an interesting sidelight on the present state of relations between the Anglo-American Powers and the Soviet Union, and the extent of their mutual trust.

"The Americans, taking advantage of their ample funds and commercial superiority, are now driving out the Britishers from various parts of India. Recently a number of American factories have sprung up in various places of India, and India will soon be placed completely under American economic domination.

"It is however to be noted that Indian goodwill toward Japan is steadily increasing.

"Britain's attitude toward America was most conspicuously divulged on the occasion of a reception given to the foreign press. Even such a man as Commander-in-Chief General Sir Archibald Wavell of the British Forces in India, when touching on conditions in India, invariably says, 'Thanks to American assistance!'

"Today Americans are the masters in India. Militarily they take cover under talk of 'Japan's menace,' to hide their own military control of the country. Politically they disguise their infiltration under cover of the Indian independence movement, and economically they are making systematic penetration. Thus the United States' grip on India is being steadily tightened."

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Upper House to Organize Investigation Committee

Different groups of the House of Peers yesterday decided to organize an investigation committee and to hear Government explanations on different bills to be submitted at the forthcoming extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet on completion of outlines of the bills.

The aforementioned decision was made to expedite deliberation of proposed bills by the House of Peers in view of the very short period the Diet will sit.

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